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AQUATIC QUEEN



Esther Williams, better known as "the Bathing Beauty" "Neptune's Daughter" and "Million Dollar Mermaid" sent an autographed portrait of herself on the occasion of the recent Invitation Gala held in Bombay.

Lid Off Dravidastan Movement

SEE PAGE 4

EMBARRASSING



"If you were single again, what—"

Madcap Actress Gatecrashes To Hollywood Fame

By Emily Belser

HOLLYWOOD, (INS).

FOR a timid soul, Hollywood may be a tough town to crack, but madcap actress Helen Winston found her answer today.

"Meet movie moguls on THEIR own level—not yours," is her motto.

In Helen's opinion, if you want an acting job badly enough, dress up in a cow-girl costume, grab a couple of gats and shoot your way into an exclusive director's dinner party.

She did. And skipped out with a movie role tucked under her 10-gallon hat.

However, this type of rough-house procedure takes the nerve of a Jerry Lewis and is not recommended for milquetoast Minnie.

Even Helen, appalled at her monkeyshines, flinched when King Vidor strode over to her and asked why she had performed like a Rodeo Queen at a circus.

"I wanted a job", she quavered. "Well, why didn't you come to my office? I would have gladly given you one," squelched the famous director.

"I didn't say anything", Helen admitted, in recalling the incident, "but I know how those things are. I've heard how movie hopefuls cool their heels in anterooms!

The pixilated actress is continuing to meet people on their level, exclusive of shooting her way into Hollywood dinner parties.

"The only way to get ahead and stay a nice girl," she said, "is to approach the matter with a certain degree of studied abandon."

For instance, when she heard Cecil B. De Mille was planning a special screening of an unreleased motion picture, she phoned and told him she'd like to be among those present.

The director reluctantly agreed. Helen attended and found she was a lone Red Riding Hood among a stiffly formal group of tuxedoed executives.

"I was so embarrassed," Helen laughed, "that Mr. De Mille finally took pity on me and invited me to sit by him."

Next thing she knew someone was shooting pictures of her and Mr. De Mille for a national magazine.

"You see what I mean?" She asked. "You have to meet 'em on their level!"

The bombastic Helen, who once got a job as a waitress at Hollywood and Vine because she heard it was the crossroads of the world,

has chalked up a number of careers.

Her latest is that of press agent for Paramount's "BOTANY BAY".

"And after that," she giggled, "I'm going to be a television producer. I've already sold one show and I'm getting ready to produce another."

Bet she will too.

PASSING PAGEANT

By K A M

CHURCHILL'S joy at close U.S.-U.K. ties—A press headline. They seem to be no ordinary ties but novel-tyes. Winnie may well shed tears of joy over his successful toil and sweat in the preservation of peace.

Jawaharlal's 7-year old grandson on seeing the jet bombers enquired: 'Grandpa, have we bought these planes?' Patting his cheek the 'bada dada' said: 'No dear, they aren't ours.'

Nehruji forgot to add: 'They have been BROUGHT here for us to see and admire. We shall buy such when you grow to be a big boy.'

The bones that have been discovered in the Edward the Confessor's chapel in Westminster's Abbey have been identified as the remains of Richard Courtenay, Bishop of Norwich who died in 1415.

The present-day Nosey-parkers are making much bones about the remnants of persons dead centuries ago, but make mincemeat of millions who are more dead than alive nowadays.

M. Raymond Aron, a French Academician said at Nagpur that the French Government should give back to India her pockets in India without further discussion.—A press report.

The advice is O. K. But we are afraid France in her present mood and with not a sound Exchequer (thanks to the Indo-China imbroglio) may refuse to part with the 'pockets'. We on our part are always ready to part with our pockets (even on pay day with pay packet) to Jawaharlal without any discussion, but with discretion.

The Pak Premier has invited public reaction to the suggestion

for the introduction of decimal coinage in the country (Pakistan). So far so good. It's an excellent move. But let's humbly suggest priority must be given to make enquiry which things decimate a country's currency.

'Will the housefly outlive men?' Caption of a press article. Can't say about that. But we're sure of one fact—the housewife who will certainly outlive man, as she is the mistress of all she surveys in the kitchen.

Egyptian diplomats who for 15 years have been forbidden to marry foreigners may now marry Muslim women from other Oriental countries—A Egyptian Foreign Ministry's announcement.

For this relief (and belief in human values) much much thanks—on behalf of my Muslim biradars!

At his public trial Dr. Mossadeq more than once challenged the competence of the Court trying him.

Challenging the competence of the Court is the favourite game (may the only refuge) of kings, potentates—and premiers, when cornered. King Charles I also did the same. To reproduce the ringing words of a historian in that context: Where he (Charles I) asked were the peers who alone by an ancient maxim of the Institution could sit on a judgment with the Peer? The rest of the story is known to every schoolboy.

Morarji refuses to speak at a Hindu New Year gathering.—A news item.

He acted wisely—like the wise old owl, who, the less he spoke the more he heard, and the more he heard the less he spoke etc. There would be a heaven on earth

—on this Bharat that is India, if Shri Morarji and other big Government functionaries 'usually' if not 'always' (mind the Crossword puzzle distinction) acted likewise.

The most fascinating men are those who have suffered.—Says the noted actress Mitzl Gaynor.

We doubt this much. We have seen (from long and bitter experience) that the most suffering persons are journalists. In fact like Shylock they might say 'suffering is the badge of our tribe.' But they are far from fascinating to anyone except the opportunists who want to see some paras shoved in.

The detective-story writer Agatha Christie lives most of the time in Baghdad, where her archaeologist husband is working on important excavations. She said with conviction: 'An archaeologist is the best husband any woman can have. The oldest she gets the more he is interested in her.'

She is all right, but there's a doubt lurking in our mind, what if a skeleton in the cupboard is detected? Will that be connived at?

The Benaras telegraph authorities lately returned a telegram sent to Acharya Vinoba Bhave with the remark: "The addressee not 'Being' known" (sic). The telegram had been sent by the Benaras Hindi University Ayurvedic College felicitating the Acharya on his 60th birthday. It was returned by the University post office to the senders.

In the P. and T. Department (as elsewhere, mind you) there are loose screws. Bhavaji may well be advised to postpone awhile his Bhoodan yagna and start a 'gnan dan' (knowledge gift), a variant of 'shram dan' and knock into the thick cranium of the nincompoops some commonsense.

"So you were in hospital ten weeks? Must have been pretty ill." "No, pretty nurse!"

"You owe me six months' rent. You must get a new lodging." "Go without paying you? Never!"

A photographer and his small son were walking along the Strand when a Negro passed them. "Look, Dad," exclaimed the youngster, "there goes a negative."

"My rose!" he whispered tenderly, as he pressed her velvet cheek to his. "My cactus!" she said, as she dodged his whiskers.

Goldberg was strolling down the street when he noticed what he thought was the familiar figure of a friend. Quickening his steps, he came up to the man and slapped him heartily on the back. To his amazement and confusion he then saw that he had greeted an utter stranger.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," he said. "I thought you were an old friend of mine, Levy by name."

The stranger recovered his wind and replied with considerable heat: "And supposing I were Levy do you have to hit me so hard?" "What do you care," retorted Goldberg, "how hard I hit Levy?"

"Well," said father to little Tommy, "how did you like the circus?"

"It was good," Tommy replied, "but I didn't think much of the man who threw knives at the woman."

"Why?" "He missed her every time!"

The trainer signed. "No", he corrected, "just run in front and pace him!"

Conversation at the club turned to the oldest member, Hawkins, who far many years had vainly squirmed under the thumb of a domineering wife—a proud, ingenious woman whose lightest whisper was law.

"How long has Hawkins been married?" someone asked. "Oh," said a bright member, "I suppose about twenty awed years."

From the office of a memory training institution the following letter was addressed to a man who had taken the course:

"Sir,—We feel gratified that you should have taken the trouble to call for the purpose of expressing your satisfaction with our memory system.

"May we ask if you will be good enough to write us a letter stating the benefit you have derived from the completed course—with permission to publish?"

"P. S.—Your umbrella and gloves which you inadvertently left at this office have been forwarded to you by parcel post."

She was trying hard to impress her companion.

"I'm looking forward", she said, "to celebrating my twenty-fourth birthday next week."

Suggested her girl friend: "Aren't you looking in the wrong direction?"

A charwoman was asked by her mistress to view the new wallpaper and frieze.

"What do you think of the frieze?" said her employer.

"Oh, I think it's lovely," replied the woman. "I'll have mine frozen like that."

"What about the thirty years you owe me?"

"Quite all right—it's your day next Sunday and I'm going to bring to you with my congratulations."

"You just bring the money and I'll congratulate myself!"

The head of the house was reading a newspaper article. At the end of the article he remarked to his wife: "Do you know, dear, I think that the news of a father often proves a stumbling block to his son."

His wife sighed with relief. "Well, thank goodness," she said, "our John won't have anything to fall over!"

'Reckless Driving' Fatality At 4 MPH

NEW YORK (By AP)—In the first six months of this year there were 2,274 road deaths in this country, an increase of 103,279, an increase of 4.1 per cent over the total for the previous months. Road accidents by a motor car took place seven years ago—on August 1896—when Mrs. Bridget aged forty-four, of Croton, was knocked down and killed at Crystal Palace.

The car, said one witness, the inquest, came along "like a fire engine or as fast as a good horse could gallop." The driver of the car declared was going at about four miles an hour!

Greatest speed the car could attain, said the driver, was ten miles an hour. He first saw Driscoll when she was ten feet in front of him. He ran to her and shouted—but in vain.

The Wilds To Civilisation

HOLLYWOOD, (By AP)—FRANK "BUNNY" ALLEN, a white hunter who has been lions and guided many through the dread African jungles, declined recently to exchange his lot for the "dangers of civilization".

The tall, weather-beaten venturer who, with his wife, have flown here from Nairobi to tend the Hollywood premiere of "MOGAMBO," declared he couldn't possibly settle in the asphalt jungle, it's too hot, too dangerous, too fast and the pace is too fast and the noise keeps me awake.

The Allens, who sleep fully within earshot of lions, ha their first telephone call last week.

It was Allen who organized the huge 675-man "MOGAMBO" fari for the protection of Gardner, Clark Gable and company during recent filming in the heart of Africa.

He described Gable as a shot and recalled: "He shot four animals with as many shots—a water buck, a lion, a buck and an impala—before he shot a deer."

Mrs. Allen confided that wasn't as interested in her surroundings as some of the members of the company. "I think she preferred Sinatra singing to the lions," the wife laughed.

Allen has escorted the Maharajah of Jaipur, Duke of Edinburgh, Duchess of Gloucester (Queen Elizabeth)—among others—into the wilds of the jungle.

"The Duchess was perhaps the most daring of the lot," said, "she is a fine horseman and insisted on playing game."

Allen added that although his hunting, too, both the were wearing Khaki because their clothes became they were their trunks had been

Simple Love Is COMPOUND OF SEX AND FRIENDSHIP Free From Complexes

Indian Film Stars: No. 7



ROMANCE has youth and never the wrinkles of age nor the knowing look of experience. Producer P. N. Arora brings the glorious all-consuming passion of youth on the screen by giving to romance its rightful adolescence of blind emotions by casting NUTAN to play the classic role of Laila in the famous Persian Love-tale "Laila Majnu" directed by Amarnath for All-India Pictures.

Hollywood Girl Goes Hysterical Over First Screen Kiss Of Olivier

By Emily Beiser

HOLLYWOOD, (INS). SHAPELY Mary Murphy, who caught her first screen kiss from romantic actor Laurence Olivier, said an actress must thrill the participants before it can hope to thrill an audience.

The actress, who has been kissed only four times in her brief screen career, added: "If an actress doesn't get a thrill from her leading man's screen kiss the audience is as aware of it, as though she had pinned a sign on her back—'just practicing.'"

Mary thinks some of the screen's most exciting kisses have been turned in by Audrey Hepburn and Gregory Peck and the famous team of Lana Turner and Clark Gable.

The young actress' first movie kiss (from Olivier) was a fatherly peck on the forehead but she ran into a head-on romantic collision with Tommy Morton, her co-star in a recent bouncy musical.

"I was so nervous," she admitted, "that I blew my lines right after Tommy kissed me! My mind just went completely blank and everybody just stood there waiting for me to say something I couldn't remember."

"It was such a funny feeling. Tommy was so nice and at first he just brushed my cheek but then when they were ready to shoot all I could think of was 'he's going to kiss me now!'"

Mary described this kiss as the

"young love" type and not at all like the one she received from Tony Curtis in another film—"A desperation, save-me" type of kiss.

"And this," she added, rolling her expressive eyes, "wasn't at all the type of kiss I got from Marlon Brando in 'THE WILD ONE.'"

"I believe there must be a sympathetic electric spark between two people—even on the screen—and I was very sympathetic to Mr. Brando."

"In fact I found him very difficult to resist." The pretty, blonde actress gets still another kind of kiss from Vincent Price, who smooths her and then tries to choke her to death in "THE MAD MAGICIAN", Columbia Pictures tale of head-choppings.

In His Dream

She burst into her best friend's house exclaiming "I'm so mad at Jim! Last night I dreamed that some blonde was flirting with him, and he was purring like kitten!"

"Oh, but it was only a dream!" the best friend temporized. "Well..." she exploded, "if he acts like that in my dreams, what in the world do you suppose he does in his?"

WHAT is LOVE?

This four-letter word—like the five-letter word 'Truth' which the Jesting Pilate used in his historical query 'What is Truth?'—is variously described by poets, novelists and scribblers. "Love is a synthesis of Sex and friendship", said the noted writer Havelock Ellis. This puts in a nutshell what Love really is and what it ought to be!

Cannot there be Love without Sex, or 'if Sex is very important, is not Sex enough'? Zelda Popkin gives a convincing answer to these queries, as well their corollaries.

WHAT IS THIS THING CALLED LOVE? Ask any man—or woman—and the response will be vague, since this is a loaded word, frightened with misconceptions. One person says "I love" to express his most exalted emotion, awe and reverence toward God, another for his loyalty toward his family and friends, or even the mutual appreciation he enjoys with his dog.

These are noble expressions of the human spirit, but they are not love, writes Zelda Popkin in "Coronet". In its most concrete sense, love is the emotional tie between a woman and man. The soundest, simplest definition I know came from a wise man at the turn of this century.

"Love", Havelock Ellis wrote, "is a synthesis of sex and friendship."

Many a person makes do with less. Having either sex or friendship, he claims he loves and is loved.

Can't there be love without sex? Firmly, modern psychologists say there cannot. Every love relationship, they insist, must possess that physical element. The concept is not new. Even the Victorian philosopher, Herbert Spencer, who antedated Freud by half a century, placed it first in what has become a classic point-by-point dissection of love—affection, admiration, respect, beauty and sympathy.

If sex is so important, isn't sex enough? Some primitive societies have no word meaning love. It is civilization's gift to mankind, to raise it above the savage level and to ennoble it. The sex act, being a creative function, has a worth and dignity in itself, yet it attains emotional fullness and beauty only when it is also a closeness of spirit, a sheltering warmth, a caring for another person as a person, cherished, surrounded with affection.

I have known divorced couples who still retained their powerful physical attraction for one another. "We didn't even like each other," one woman said. "Yet I would go with him tomorrow, hating him and hating myself." Painfully, through daily anguish, she had learned that sex is not enough. Day by day living demanded the soft traits of friendship, kindness, patience and loyalty, understanding, laughter and trust.

Yet there is such a thing as love at first sight. There is, at first sight, attraction only, a mysterious chemistry which strikes fire from a glimpse of loveliness, a chord of sympathy, a provocative word. Out of it, passion may rise, love grow; and again, nothing may happen at all.

A man selects his wife, it is claimed, because she is one of three things: the idealized image of his mother, a replica of himself, or a phantasy he has treasured from his childhood. That instinct, asserting itself in a proposal of marriage, does not guarantee love. Love asks for patience, to develop the arts of pleasing, to explore, understand another's personality, to learn give and take. It requires roots and time to grow.

Can everyone love? Emotional capacities vary, as physical capacities do, yet everyone willing to give himself freely, to open wide the windows of his heart, can achieve love. It can happen anywhere, at any time, to anyone. Lovable is one of the most mean-

ingful words in our language—able to give and to receive love.

Do I have to surrender my personality to prove my love? Love makes no demand that self-respect, integrity or individuality be sacrificed, makes no demands beyond the consideration of genuine friendship. The woman who marries a man to do him over, according to her personal standards of perfection, the man who asserts his mastery by nagging criticism, has not entered into a love relationship but into a neurotic struggle for power.

We quarrel. Does that mean we don't love each other? What is important is not that you quarrel, but why you do. Domestic quarrels rise out of many things. They may come, and frequently do, from incompatibility, but they may rise as well out of the frayed nerves of a hard day at the office or a rainy afternoon at home with

stable marriages, out of proximity, temporary separation and loneliness, a passing need to bolster the ego or sheer adventurousness. A stable marriage need not be permanently damaged unless one or the other is obsessed with guilt or desire to inflict punishment. Jealousy which takes unreasonable offense, belongs not to love but to neurosis. Where there is a pattern of repeated infidelities, it is reasonable to conclude that the marriage has little stability or maturity.

Can you love more than once? It makes good poetry and prose to write of the one great love of a life—and that person is fortunate indeed who has known one great love. Yet, just as the living organism goes on thinking and breathing, so it goes on creating love.

The warmth of spirit and personality which made it possible once, never fades or dies, and the lovable person is rarely content to go on living with shadows and memories. He remembers what is past with gratitude, and meets the new love on its own terms.

"This can't be love—because I feel so well." The poets make much of the agonies of love, but they lie, for this is the most joyous of all experiences, filled with laughter and the warm sense of well-being. It is easy to single out of a crowd those who are loved.

I like to remember an afternoon in Paris, not long ago, when a small, dowdy, middle-aged American woman crossed a roomful of strangers to shake hands with a beautiful, distinguished French woman. The Parisienne glanced at

Married Life Is Not An Agony But A Joyous Living

noisy, energetic children.

A good man whom I know railed violently at a woman whom he loves. She answered him with quiet patience. "You don't hurt me with that," she said.

"I know," he said, after a moment. "I had to let off steam. This is the only place where I can do it and know I'll not hurt anyone."

He's done something I'm ashamed of. How can I go on loving him? Love, once given and received, is not easily destroyed. It can survive strains and shocks since, if it is love, it is based on reality, not on illusion, on the knowledge that no one is perfect.

Among my friends are two modest, hard-working people who have been married a long while, living a great love story. In the early days of their marriage, the man made a serious misstep. He was persuaded he had dishonored his family and the best he could do for them would be to disappear.

His young wife moved mountains to locate him. She travelled across the continent. She found him in a dismal lodging house. He greeted her at the door, and said, as he had been instructed to say, "I am out of your life. Go back where you belong. Forget you ever knew me."

She did not answer. She merely took his hand. Together they entered the house, together returned to face the difficult future.

But suppose he's unfaithful? Or she makes me jealous? In love, there is always a degree of possessiveness and a normal amount of jealousy which demand absolute possession, but there is also courtesy, and a basic rule of good manners is not to make one another uncomfortable. A wife who loves will not go out of her way to attract other men, nor will a husband boast of his office conquests.

Yet the eye does wander, the world has much feminine beauty and male virility, and the casual affair does occur even in otherwise

her swiftly, and with the air of bestowing her country's Legion of Honour, she said sincerely, "Madame, you have the face of a woman who has been loved very much."

Then, for the first time, we noticed the small woman's face. It was unlined and serene, skin glowing, eyes bright and, in its way, beautiful.

"You pay me a great compliment," the woman answered. "I have been very fortunate. I have not only been loved, but I believe I have given love."

A woman bent a fender on the family car and asked the garage mechanic: "Can you fix it so my husband won't know it was bent?"

The mechanic examined the damage and replied: "No lady, I can't. But I can fix the fender up so that in a few days you can ask your husband how he bent it."

Plastics Then And Now

NEW YORK (INS): Has anybody noticed what's been happening to plastic dishes?

They're prettier, they're better-styled, and they're completely respectable for home use.

About eight years ago, when the first Melamine plastic dinner-ware set edged sheepishly into the consumer market, plastic dishes were something to be used in hospitals, cafeterias and nurseries. No self-respecting stylish homemaker would use them.

It's all different now.

Lid Off Dravidastan Movement

NAICKER BOOSTS EXPLODED THEORY OF RACISM

AT the close of a play of his in London, George Bernard Shaw was asked to speak a few words from the stage. As the famous playwright began, a man in the audience boomed. Shaw good humouredly retorted:

"Quite right! I agree with you, Sir, but then, what are we two against so many?"

Alike, when Ramaswamy Naicker the other day declared that he wanted to send out the Brahmins lock, stock and barrel from the Tamil State, I wished I could agree with him, but....! In the Madras State today, there are Brahmins of many types the Tamils, Malayalees, the Telugus, and the Canarese. Against which one is Naicker particularly perturbed? Again, in the task he has chosen himself, do the Malayalee, Canarese and the Telugu Non-Brahmins support him? I have my firm doubt. Therefore, I feel that Mr. Naicker's self-chosen life mission may not succeed, because a man's aspirations should be within the bounds of reason, capacity and the resources he has.

There can't be any historical roots to establish that the Non-Brahmins of the Tamil State today are the original Dravidians. In fact, the world over, there is no pure-blooded race today except same types of aborigines. According to Bernard Shaw, the one hundred per cent American was a hundred and five per cent idiot.

Likewise, there is no cent per cent Dravidian in the South today, or for that matter anywhere else.

BY NILKAN PERUMAL

If there should be any, he is still a forest-dweller.

He is just like the Red-Indian in America, who alone is the cent per cent American of the day. I wish those who argue like Mr. Naicker on this point, re-read their history.

Naicker's accusation that the Tamil Brahmin of today is an Aryan, has no basis. At least, no Brahmin says so! In South India, as elsewhere, a fusion of these two powerful early Indian races has taken place, and therefore, there is no room for any separatist thought in this. The merged people, in this light, should go under the common nationality of INDIAN and there can't be any Dravidian citizenship in the country. The early Dravidians having lived in the coastal areas of India, many Bengalees and Oriyas too claim themselves to be Dravidians, and they are right. Therefore, in the true Upanishad spirit, "let us together achieve common protection, let us together enjoy the fruits of life, let us unitedly exhibit the quality of heroism, let us study with enlightenment, and let us forbear from mutual hatreds".

Saw-Dust Jinnah

Mr. Naicker is also attempting to play the role of a saw-dust

Jinnah by bringing in a two-nation theory between the Aryans and Dravidians. This is yet another myth, due to a faulty understanding of race relations. Jinnah had been loud in his assertion that the Hindus and Moslems formed separate nations, and based his cry for partition on this theory. Once Pakistan was established, his tone changed, and he contradicted his own early statement. Addressing a meeting of Karachi lawyers, he said that the Hindus and Moslems in Pakistan should consider themselves as one nation! He also told the people in India to regard themselves as such. When Mr. Sri Prakasa, our First High Commissioner in Pakistan questioned Jinnah about this, the Muslim leader had no suitable answer.

Here, in the Tamil State today, the Brahmin and the Non-Brahmin professing the Hindu religion have lived together amicably for centuries, but then, how could they separate now, territorially?

Truth to tell, the Brahmin has identified himself with the real interests of the Tamil State more closely than the Non-Brahmin, in many respects. It is the Brahmin, cultivating in him a great love for the land he lives in, has made a variety of contributions to its glory. He has aided the growth of the literature and arts in recent years. He had no bias against the Non-Brahmin poets and saints and cultural leaders of the past. The KURAL of Thiruvalluvar (a Non-Brahmin saint) would not have enjoyed its universal popularity today but for the English translations ren-

THE Dravidastan movement in South India, propagated by Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker is reminiscent of Hitler's "racist" theory. The fusion of the Aryan and Dravidian elements in Tamilnad is so complete, there is no such species as a "pure blooded race." Moreover, there are no historical grounds to prove that the non-Brahmins of the Tamil State today are the original Dravidians. Mr. Naicker is simply playing the role of a saw-dust Jinnah, bringing the two-nation theory of Aryans and Dravidians for a "separatist" Dravidastan.



"This is the place ruthless people stop at to gain their selfish ends."

dered by Brahmin intellectuals like V. V. S. Iyer and C. Rajagopalachari. The latter was one of the sponsors of the "Tamil-Sai (song) Movement" in 1941.

They have done indeed much in manifold directions, and the Brahmin never talks of any separatist tendencies. In industry and trade the intercourse of the Brahmin and Non-Brahmin has been all too cordial. Brahmin industrialists freely employ Non-Brahmins, and in most of the Non-Brahmin business enterprises, the Brahmin has been kept in posi-

tions of vantage and taken confidence, because of his ability, thus, both the Brahmin and Non-Brahmin pull their weight together in common endeavour for the day in the best interests of the State and the people. On the face of this, where does the cry of hatred as preached by Naicker come in?

The Brahmin who earns his wealth in the South does not invest it in the North. Does he? Considering all these, it is very clear that he is doing everything he can, with full patriotism and serves the Tamil State more than the Non-Brahmin whose present-day ideal of public service appears to stop with mere shouting, hooting, and creating confusion which always fizzle out into extinct sparks!

The Haunting Ghost

Now, some of the ideals and inspirations of Naicker were inspired by the thirty-six year old, ninety-eight per cent dead Justice Party of the Non-Brahmin Movement in South India. In 1917, a Madras merchant-prince, Sir P. T. Chetty and a renowned Malabar doctor, a brainy medical man Dr. T. M. Nair started the Justice Party, because they said that the Brahmins were a sort of monopolists in Government service and public life. They were also charged with being communalists in their general outlook. Then, they wanted to resist such tendencies in the Brahmins by starting a counter-communal movement. It was backed up by the then Governor Lord Willingdon, because, he found that the Non-Brahmins did not very much join hands with Mrs. Annie Besant in her Home Rule movement. Anything new had an especial attraction for the masses and the Non-Brahmin movement caught up the imagination of the 97 per cent of South India's population. Christians and Moslems also joined up the Justice Party, which triumphed in the general elections of 1920.

Accepting Dyarchy given in the Montford Reforms, the Justice Party was well organized. Everything about it was grand except its frank declaration of its pathy towards a particular community. A Justice Minister was tried on in office for six years and it was a golden era for the Non-Brahmins of the South. The Brahmins were upright men, men of good education, dignity and social status. The Rajah of Panagal, A. P. Patro, Sir K. V. Reddy, Sivagnanam Pillai all were wealthy and therefore, their reforms were in the best interests of the people and their one purpose in office was to serve the masses to the best of their ability.

They were men of integrity and not flunkies of the British Government. For instance, Chief Minister Panagal once threatened to pass a no-confidence motion against Governor Goschen.

"Panagal was the greatest administrator I knew, and I wonder whether we would ever see a man of his stature here", remarked the late Congress President S. S. Sivasubramanian to me, one day, discussing politics in 1932.

But, the Party to which Panagal brought a certain amount of stability, was soon dissolved in the unity amongst the party members. The Raja of Bobbili tried to do a few things in the right direction in 1932, but even he, had to fall on account of various intrigues. Finally, the party buried fathoms deep under its present leader Sir P. T. Rajan.

Politically, the Non-Brahmin is not a sufferer under any Brahmin monopoly, as it was made out in 1917. The Non-Brahmin is a majority in the legislature, and if the Chief Minister today is a Brahmin, the Non-Brahmins themselves have to thank for it.

Really speaking, there is no reason why the Brahmins are not (Continued on Page 22 Col. 1)

Say It With Love

Out of the blue Delhi sky dropped this plum,—flung by the U.P.I.—short for the United Press of India. Most of the papers had it but just in case you missed it, I shall have to reproduce the whole thing. It will educate you,—for the Hero of the Piece is a Governor,—no less than His Excellency Shri Shri Prakash,—of Madras.

Now, you, wise in your generation, must have noticed that H.E. Shri Shri Shri Prakash never opens his mouth without dropping a few pearls of rare wisdom. It is no use thinking of Confucius in this context, for that man, after doing five hundred turns in his grave since H.E. started speaking, is now quite R.I.P. In short, he has quitted the ring.

And yet, H.E. has probably broken his own unbeaten record this time. I shall give the full report as I read it, para by para, and I shall show you how like a master showman he has worked up his audience to the climax of his peroration,—the finale of his profound bagatelle.

Language of the Heart is how the papers capped the piece, the venue being the Rashtra Bhasa Prachar Sammelan at Nagpur. H.E. was inaugurating the Sammelan.

"The people of Madras are against Hindi and Devanagiri script and posters written in Hindi are defaced and removed from the walls."

Now, ponder over that sentence to start with. I want to ask you this. How does a man know that a poster written in Hindi is defaced and removed from a wall unless he stands by and watches the poster from the time it is pasted on the wall right up to the time the Hindiphobic comes and defaces it or removes it?

I can go so far as to concede that a man can tell that it is a script in Hindi which is being defaced. But how does a man know that it was a script in Hindi which

was removed,—after the removal? Obviously, he has to sit,—or stand by from start to finish.

Would it surprise you to know that that is exactly what His Excellency has been doing? That is, standing by and watching the vandals at work. They might come at the cold dead hour of mid-night or during noontide when the rest of Madras was dosing, but His Excellency was always there.

How do I know? I know because the U.P.I. says so. "This was disclosed by Shri Shri Prakash, Governor of Madras in the course of his inaugural speech at the Sammelan this afternoon."

The audience knew nothing about it. So, Shri Shri Shri Prakash "disclosed" it. That is where the education of the audience started. Then follows this remarkable homily on the theme "The Madras Governor advised the protagonists of Hindi not to thrust Hindi upon the people but try to change their hearts through love and not with malice and hatred."

Now, this can mean only one thing. Anybody who pastes posters in Hindi on the walls of Madras town is thrusting Hindi,—not through love but with malice and hatred. It is no use telling me that I am twisting His Excellency's speech. Read the above two sentences,—one following the other,—and say if I am wrong.

Love. Love. But how does a man change people's hearts through Love? How does a man breed Hindi in another through Love? You do not know. Neither did the men at Nagpur. So, His Excellency proceeded to teach them, and,—upon my Sam,—what a rise was there, my countrymen. Listen on.

"The Madras Governor said amidst laughter that though the people of Madras did not know Hindi, they conveniently used Hindi while using abusive language. This showed that Hindi was more handy and came out of the heart when there was no time to think

and speak in any other language."

Quad erat Demonstrandum, of course. It couldn't possibly be otherwise, coming as it did from the lips of Shri Shri Shri Prakash,—but do you, unthinking mortal, yet see the supreme sapience which this laugh-raiser reveals? For, when Shri Shri Shri Prakash speaks, it does not just rain. It pours. Follow me—step by step.

I have always held that a man is sincere only when he abuses. One can dissemble in everything,—particularly in love,—but no man can play a part when abusing. The only way to reach the innermost sanctuary of your soul is by way of Abuse. There can be no hypocrisy about a "Sala" or a "Damn" thrown out at moments of crisis.

That is what His Excellency meant by the "Language of the Heart." It is only when you are abusing that you are speaking in the "language of your heart." For, abuse comes straight from the heart. If, therefore, you wish to throw your heart open, you can do it only through abuse. But the abuse must be good.

That is where the catch comes and where Hindi steps in. For, the snag with other languages is that they have not those soulful expressions which speak of the heart. What Shri Shri Shri Prakash tried to impress upon his congregation was that Hindi had them, and, therefore, the way to self-realisation lay through Hindi.

What a pity that the sermon ended there and His Excellency did not expand on the theme! He might at least have cited a few instances to drive his point home. For, I have not the least doubt that he is quite well posted with the illustrations. Was it modesty? Probably, for, as you know, the Governor of Madras is a coy Governor unlike other Governors. That is what has made him so popular.

But I having nothing at stake nor any desire for popularity, have no modesty. And I can, therefore, add a postscript to the

PATTER: By Asude

testament. For, I know my Bihar and my Hindi just as well as His Excellency does his Banaras.

It is quite true that when in anger, Hindi will out. But it is only the native,—or the truly domiciled,—who can do justice to a situation in the proper style. You have to be a native,—or domiciled,—to let loose the rich lava from your heart. You have to know the words of the music before you start singing. There is quite a good list of these to choose from but probably the fruitiest is the one which begins with a B and ends with a D, a word in eight letters. No, it is not bastard. Bastard is a pale, poor thing compared to the red-blooded richness of this leviathan of a word. —"B—d—"

It is the language of the heart,—that word. Today, a son of Behar may deny it but such was not the case even twenty years ago when men of Behar were frank and sincere and spoke what they had in their minds. I still remember the speech which Rai Bahadur D—N—delivered at one mammoth gathering at Patna.

He began by addressing the audience as "B—d—". Then he addressed the Chairman as "B—d—". He went on referring to the President of the Indian National Congress as "B—d—". The audience stood it for some time and then objected. At first, the Rai Bahadur did not understand it but when the Chairman explained the situation to him, he flared up.

"Have you suddenly become Englishmen overnight? Who are you to object to the language of my heart? What Behares is there who can be so base and not love his country?" And then he alluded to himself as a "B—d—" first and a "B—d—" last, come what might.

None. Brutus, None! The audience rose and gave three cheers. And all was quiet, as somebody would say, on the Potomac.

H. Q. OF HOPE OF THE WORLD

M. R. A. Revolutionises Human Mind

A LITTLE boy was once bothering his father with innumerable questions, whilst the latter was reading his newspaper. Finally in order to keep the boy quiet, the father took out a page on which was printed a map of the world, tore it up into bits and asked his son to piece it together again. But within a few minutes the little boy accomplished the task and showed it to his father, who asked him in great surprise how he was able to do it so quickly, especially as he hardly knew enough geography yet, to which the little lad replied, "You see, Dad, behind the map of the world was a picture of a man, and when I put the man right, the world came right."

That is the secret Frank Buchman, founder and initiator of Moral Re-Armament who has restored to the world in this Atomic Age.

And that is the secret that a group of over a hundred Indians and Pakistanis who were at Caux, Switzerland, headquarters of the MRA, this summer discovered at the World Assembly there.

The Assembly was held in what used to be an unknown village high above Lake Geneva and the vineyards which slope in terraces down to its blue waters. This once unknown village is now known in every continent and thousands look to it as "the headquarters of the hope of the world". Since the war 63,000 people from 116 countries have attended these Assemblies.

While still in India last year with a force of 200 people from many nations, Dr. Buchman received a pressing invitation from



INDIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS AT MRA MEETING AT CAUX
Miss Reshan of Bombay addressed the Assembly.

Cabinet Ministers and Government leaders of nine European countries to hold this World Assembly once more in Europe. The Assembly began in June and aimed at:

Making universal the knowledge of how to change the difficult person in industry, politics; the home, the school, the press.

Giving evidence of the alternative to Communism in Asia and across the world, demonstrating a new dimension of racial unity in Africa, above suspicion, fear and bitterness; responding to the request of countries of the Middle East for the ideology of inspired democracy; expanding the programme for industry, in Europe and the Americas, which is superseding the class war, and which is mobilising the powers of management and labour to produce unity within and between nations and winning Russia, China and all nations to a superior ideology.

Antidote To War

Two special planes brought joint delegations from India and Pakistan. Among the first Indian visitors were the Deputy Speaker of the Indian Parliament, Mr. M. A. Ayyangar, who said,

"Moral Re-Armament reminds us in India of truths we have forgotten. It is the antidote to war". Other Indians who attended the Assembly this year were the Indian Minister of Commerce, Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, and the Deputy Minister for Labour, Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy.

New Concept Of Living

Addressing the Assembly, Mr. Karmarkar referred to the "parallel" between the lives of Mahatma Gandhi and Frank Buchman. "Together they challenged people to live out moral standards not only at home, but in public life. MRA goes through the mind of a person to his conduct. The problems of today could be solved if all people treated them in the spirit we find here," he said.

Other delegates included Sibnath Banerjee, President of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha; Rajani Mukherji,

that really satisfies. That is what MRA is out for."

C. P. Matthen, Congress M.P. for Travancore-Cochin, who attended the Assembly with four of his colleagues, says, "I and my colleagues are convinced that MRA is the answer to the Atomic Age. If we go back to India and live out the quality of life we see here, we will recapture the passion which we had at the time of Gandhiji's Independence Movement. We will realise the 'revolutionary spirit' called for by the Prime Minister. This is essential

Change Of Heart Works Wonders

Vice-President of the West Bengal Section of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha; H. N. Trivedi, Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, and President of the Cement Workers Union of India; Mr. Brij Thapar, Calcutta industrialist; Mr. C. T. Venugopal, Deputy General Manager, Western Railway; Lala Yodhraj, Chairman and General Manager of the Punjab National Bank; Sir Sultan Chinoy, Bombay industrialist; five Members from the House of the People; student leaders from the universities of Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Benares, Hyderabad and Madras.

To the student leaders MRA brought a new concept of living a quality of life for their nation and revolutionised their thinking. R. D. Mathur of Delhi University, founder of the United Nations Students' Association, said, "The fight for Independence gave the students an objective. But after we had achieved this there was a vacuum which Communism has been filling. It is into this vacuum that MRA comes offering us a superior ideology"

Refugee students from India and Pakistan told the Assembly how they lost their bitterness and had pledged themselves to create real and lasting unity between their two countries.

Listen to Satya Pal, a refugee student from Delhi University: "The West gives us material aid and gets in return distrust and suspicion," he said. "The Communists give an ideology and win full-blooded fighters for their cause. I believe what Frank Buchman has said — that empty hands will be filled with work, empty stomachs with food, and empty hearts with an ideology

INDIAN LABOUR LEADERS WITH Dr. BUCHMAN



Some officials of 50 trade unions from 14 countries attending the MRA meet are photographed with Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman, initiator of Moral Re-Armament.

The group includes Mr. Sibnath Banerjee, President of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, with Mrs. Banerjee (left centre); Mr. H. N. Trivedi, Secretary of the Indian National Trade Union Congress For Bombay with Mrs. Trivedi (right centre).

BY DARA GANDHY

hunger strikes and was in solitary confinement often, but none of these experiences ever shook my faith in Communism. The answer to Communism is an alternate ideology that really satisfies. No other ideology challenges Communism as much as MRA, for no other ideology changes Communist and capitalist alike. A new world can only be created by

trial Conference, which was held within the framework of Caux in September: "I have been to Moscow, the heart of Communist culture; I have been to Banaras, the heart of Hindu culture; and to London and Washington, the heart of capitalist culture; but Caux has been the most ennobling experience of my life. Here in less than thirty days I have learnt more in socialist living than in my thirty years of socialist thought, struggle and practice."

Mr. Lala Yodhraj, the Chairman and General Manager of the Punjab National Bank, told of his meeting MRA in Delhi through the Minister of Planning, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda. "I was a cold-blooded operator on the stock market," said Mr. Yodhraj. "I thought of men as items on the debit side of the balance sheet, as dots on a graph table. MRA showed me I had followed the wrong road all the time."

He told how he had begun to study the living conditions of his employees and had attended a meeting of his bank staff union to hear MRA speakers. On this occasion he had apologised to his employees for his previous attitude. Concluding, he said, "The most remarkable thing about Frank Buchman's work is his practical application"

Frank Buchman describes how MRA can be put into operation when he says, "We talk of peace and unity, but forget that no man who harbours ill-will can solve the hates of other nations. It all comes back to basic moral truth, to absolute honesty, absolute purity, absolute unselfishness and absolute love, to the guidance of God and the total obedience to His Will. Without that experience we have nothing. With it we have everything. A new world spelt out in new men. That is our only hope. The evidence is conclusive. MRA is indeed the ABC of the answer"

Miracle Of Caux

World labour was strongly represented at Caux. 1,160 officials from 222 unions took part. Mr. Sibnath Banerjee told an Indus-



Mr. C. Alexander, President of the T.U.C. of Trinidad, with Mr. H. N. Trivedi.



"With Mr. Banerjee is M. Maurice Mercier, National Secretary of the Federation of Textile Workers of France.

PRINCESS MARGARET TO BE SHUNTED OFF

BILL TO APPOINT EDINBURGH AS REGENT

THE British Government has introduced legislation in Parliament to change the Regency Acts of 1937 and 1943. The House of Commons has passed the amending bill which has gone to the Lords. The Bill proposes to make the Duke of Edinburgh regent in place of Princess Margaret.

This article gives the background of the present regency acts, why they are being changed, and what the changes will mean to the youthful Princess Margaret.

THE Duke of Edinburgh is expected soon to take on a new official responsibility which he hopes never to have to exercise.

Under legislation which the government has introduced in the new session of Parliament, the Duke is due to replace Princess Margaret as first in line to become Regent of the British Commonwealth.

A regency would be created only if Queen Elizabeth II should die or become permanently incapacitated before Prince Charles, the heir apparent, becomes 18.

The Regency Act of 1937 provides that only persons of full age who are in line of succession to the throne may become regent. Thus as things stand the Duke, who is not in line to the throne, is excluded, and Princess Margaret would become regent.

A regent undertakes all of the duties of the sovereign and has most of the sovereign's rights and privileges.

One of his most important functions is to oversee the education and training of the youthful sovereign until he or she reaches age 18 and can legally accede to the throne.

The government began discussing whether changes in the Regency Act were desirable soon after Queen Elizabeth succeeded her father, the late King George VI, in February, 1952.

Present Law

Under existing law, if Princess Margaret became Regent she would take away from the Duke of Edinburgh the responsibility for bringing up Prince Charles, his own son. The Queen and other members of the royal family are understood to have wanted this situation changed.

While most Britons agree that Princess Margaret has no qualities which would make her undesirable as a Regent, they feel that the upbringing of the young heir to the throne, if the Queen should die, should be entrusted to his father instead of his aunt.

Another major change recently contemplated in the Regency Act is in the composition of the Counsellors of State. The present Regency Act provides that the counsellor should be the Duke of Edinburgh, as husband of the sovereign, and the next four persons of full age in line of succession to the throne. They are Princess Margaret, the Duke of Gloucester, the Princess Royal, and the Earl of Harewood.

The proposed change would add Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother to the list of counsellors. Such a move already has been widely welcomed by the British public and press. While George VI was alive, the Queen Mother had a place as a counsellor because she was the wife of the sovereign. It is felt her wide experience in royal affairs justifies giving her a place as a counsellor again.

But the change in the Regency Act replacing Princess Margaret as potential Regent with the

Duke of Edinburgh has come in for criticism in some quarters.

What Papers Say

The Liberal and influential 'Manchester Guardian' deplored any change which would name as Regent a person not in line of succession to the throne.

"It seems to be more in the spirit of the traditions of British monarchy," the 'Guardian' declared, that the Regency should be kept in the line of succession rather than pass to one who is not.

"The need for change is not obvious, although a minor change to include the Queen Mother

opposite view, however, and welcomed the proposed changes. It said the present arrangement under which Prince Charles' aunt would take over responsibility for his upbringing from his father "would seem a curious arrangement in a private family; and the royal family is representative of all the private families in the Commonwealth."

"An aunt," the 'Times' added, "would generally feel reluctant to take an infant nephew out of the charge of his widowed father, or to claim the oversight of his

wished to marry him.

The 38-year-old Townsend, who served as an equerry in the royal household for nine years, was promptly relieved of his post and sent to Brussels as air attaché at the British Embassy. Since then the alleged romance reportedly has cooled considerably.

Government sources deny vigorously that the proposed change in the Regency Act has anything to do with Princess Margaret's love life.

It has been said that the removal of the Princess from the position of potential regent would

dian' said that if the Duke of Edinburgh became Regent, "that would in effect become King, although he would be expected to drop back into relative obscurity when the heir reached the age of 18.

"But it might be argued," the 'Guardian' went on, "that it would inevitably have gained much authority in the state when the heir did succeed, and should really have two Kings—at least a great power behind the throne. That might or might not be a good thing. But it is well to keep it in mind. It is something rather foreign to our traditions."

C'wealth View

The Sydney, Australia, 'Sunday Sun' expressed the view that "some observers believe there is considerable public opinion against the Duke becoming regent."

"Even though he is descended from Queen Victoria," the paper added, "he is still regarded as an outsider by some insular Englishmen."

The Sydney 'Sunday Herald' asked: "Why should the 23-year-old Princess of the House of Windsor be superseded and in her place a Mountbatten be nominated?"

Despite these expressions of disapproval, government sources believe the majority of British and Commonwealth people support the proposed changes and that the bill will meet little or no opposition in Parliament.

It is expected to become law before the Queen and the Duke sail on their world tour on November 24.

The proposed change in Britain's Regency Act is not without precedent.

Latest Act

In 1937 on the accession of George IV, Parliament decided to pass a Regency Act that would stand for all time and meet any contingency. The act specifically mentioned the difficulties that had been experienced in exercising the royal authority during the illness of George V in 1928 and again during his final illness in 1936.

The Regency Act of 1937, which is still in force, amended by the Regency Act of 1943, provides that the Regent shall be the person next in line for the throne who is of full age.

The act also provides for the selection of state to perform the functions of the sovereign if he is incapacitated through illness, or absent from the country.

The counsellors of state are designated to include the wife or husband of the sovereign, and four persons of full age next in line of succession to the throne.

Counsellors

The Regency Act of 1943 amended the 1937 statute so as to include the heir apparent as a counsellor of state if he or she is at least 18. It was King George VI's wish that his daughter Princess Elizabeth, should be a counsellor of state from her 18th birthday instead of having to wait until she became 21.

The 1943 amendment also gave the sovereign power to exclude from service as a counsellor of state any counsellor who may be out of the country at the time as the sovereign.

The last time counsellors of state were named in Britain was on Sept. 27, 1951, when George VI authorized them by letters patent to act for him during his illness. The counsellors appointed were Queen Elizabeth (now the Queen Mother), Princess Elizabeth (now the Queen), Princess Margaret, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Princess Royal.

Princess Margaret was acting as a counsellor for the first time. Queen Elizabeth will soon direct that counsellors of state act for her while she is out of the country on their world tour. They leave England on November 24 and won't return until next May.—I.N.S.

By Robert A. Wiener

business affairs. There is no reason to doubt that Princess Margaret feels likewise."

Chancellor of the Exchequer Richard A. Butler told the House of Commons last July that the proposed changes were "agreeable to all members of the royal family."

He also said the changes had been discussed with the Commonwealth Prime Ministers during their visit to London for the Coronation.

It is understood the proposed changes also were discussed with leaders of the Labour Opposition

free her from a great responsibility and allow her to contract a "controversial" marriage if she wished.

It has been argued that the Church of England, of which the sovereign is the head and which is bitterly opposed to divorce, would not sanction Princess Margaret's marrying a divorced man while she was in a position to become Regent and guardian of Prince Charles.

Queen's Stand

Others point out, however, that despite changes in the Regency

British Society Wedding



The wedding took place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, between LORD GALWAY, aged 23, of Bawtry, Yorks, and the HON. TERESA FOX-STRANGWAYS, 20-year old daughter of Lord and Lady Stavordale. The bridesmaid's dresses were copied from the 18th. Century wedding dress. Photo shows the bride and bridegroom leaving under the Guard of Honour after the wedding.

among the counsellors of state, who act during the sovereign's absence from the country, will obviously be welcomed."

Lord Beaverbrook's Conservative 'Daily Express' said the government's decision to amend the regency act would be "widely regretted."

"There is no reason," the paper went on, "why the state duties devolving on a Regent should not be separated from the task of guardianship (of the young sovereign)."

"There are indeed powerful arguments in favour of keeping the Regency within the present line of succession. Nor can there be any question that Princess Margaret has the ability and the charm to make a competent and popular Regent."

The 'Times' of London took the

in Parliament and that no strong objections were voiced

Margaret's Role

One of the most important aspects of the proposed changes in Britain's Regency Act is that it will lessen the potential power and authority of Princess Margaret.

The 23-year-old princess, third in line of succession to the throne, will be giving up of position of great importance to her brother-in-law, the Duke of Edinburgh.

When the government announced in July it would seek changes in the Regency Act, reports were common that Princess Margaret was in love with RAF Group Captain Peter Townsend, divorced father of two children, and

Act Princess Margaret still remains third in line of succession to the throne, and that until she is 25 she will need the Queen's permission to marry.

It is argued by some that the Queen would never grant permission for her sister to marry a divorced person and thereby provoke a rift with the Church of England as great as that which surrounded Edward VIII's desire to marry the divorced Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson in 1936.

Although the government has said the proposed changes in the Regency Act have the wholehearted support of the royal family, there are many who feel that Margaret is being "done out" of a position of great responsibility which should be hers to assume if necessary.

The Liberal 'Manchester Guar-

How I Broke Into Films

HOLLYWOOD HAS ITS SEASON FOR ACTORS AND ACTRESSES. NOW IS THE SEASON FOR MARILYN MONROE AND ELIZABETH TAYLOR. WIDE-EYED AND BLACK HAired, ELIZABETH SKYROCKETED TO FAME IN HER PICTURE 'PLACE IN THE SUN' AND SHE CONTINUES TO BE THE RAGE OF FANS ALL OVER THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD. HERE SHE TELLS HER OWN STORY HOW SHE GOT HER BREAK IN THE FILMS.



This is teen-aged Elizabeth Taylor seen with her brother. Both seemed to be fond of their black kittens.

nothing. They're my hobby. So were chipmunks. As a youngster at M-G-M, Nibbles, my chipmunk, even went to school with me. Juanita Quigley, now a nun; Jane Powell, Dolores Day, Shirley Johns and Dean Stockwell were all in the same class. We had lots of fun together and couldn't get over the fact that the little white schoolhouse (now the studio has a modern stucco building) used to be John Gilbert's dressing-room.

In those days, I had all kinds of pets, although Nibbles was my favourite. Back in England, where I was born, my first pet was Monty, a beautiful dog I thought was a St. Bernard, but now I realize that size was the only thing Monty had in common with any kind of pedigree.

Monty grew up with Howard, my brother who is three years my senior, and me. We brought him to America with us when we came to Beverly Hills in 1939.

I also wanted to bring Betty, my pony, along, but that was too much for the family to take. Today, I'm nearly as bad. My son will grow up with Freaks, a wire-haired dachshund — Gigi, a champagne miniature poodle; and Lady Tailspin, our alley-bred cat who was given to Mike and me by the headwaiter at London's Club 500 and christened by the stewardess with whom I flew back to Hollywood following my London marriage.

Of course, King Charles is stabled only a few miles away. I want Little Mike to learn to ride as soon as he can. I was only three when Dad had me jumping hurdles along the country roads in England.

That's why I was lucky to get my big break with *The King* — I'm at home with animals. Even



A beautiful portrait of young Elizabeth Taylor, whose career to stardom you will follow in the write up alongside.

UNWITTINGLY, I had prepared for my first movie role for years. My hobby was loving animals. Any hobbyist will tell you that a pastime pays off — sometimes in sterling. It can work miracles. It did for me. That's how I got my break in the movies.

Director Clarence Brown of M-G-M had told me that I was much too small to play the girl in *NATIONAL VELVET*. Not only that, he also told me that I looked too young to be a girl who dearly loved horses; much less handle one.

Although I was eleven, I was only 4 feet 3 inches and weighed less than eighty pounds. I didn't know what to do about that. As for Mr. Brown's second reaction to me, little did he know that I rode and loved horses while still a small child in England. I knew that if I didn't play that role my heart would break.

Without Mother or Dad knowing anything about it, I went to our family doctor and asked him if he would give me a pill or something to make me grow fast. He only laughed at me.

So I started to exercise; stretching, swimming and riding, consequently increasing my appetite — more than somewhat! I took an hour's nap every afternoon — went to bed earlier each night. Three months later I'd grown four inches and I could ride like the wind.

A Gift Horse

I was just the right size to fit King Charles's (the movie star horse) saddled. I knew that as long as I could fit with the horse for appearance's sake that I could take care of the rest. I was backed by four more inches of "me" and my hobby.

When he saw me, Mr. Brown didn't believe his eyes. When I dismounted from King Charles after a brisk turn or two, the horse followed me like a child. That did it.

Before I left M-G-M that day, I had signed the contract for *NATIONAL VELVET*, a few days before my eleventh birthday.

Winter months are lucky for me. My baby son was born in January, on the sixth of this year. Michael (Wilding) and I were married a year February twenty-first and celebrated my twenty-first birthday just six days later!

Ten years ago I thought I couldn't be any happier than I was then. I was wrong. But even eleven-year-old any place around. Just to ride King was a thrill. He's the grandson of Man-War

and a beauty. I still have him, M-G-M gave him to me as a gift on my twelfth birthday. Everyone thought he was fierce and impossible to ride. He is a terrific jumper but, I must admit, no gentleman.

I remember going out to the stables at the Riviera Country Club where Mrs. Charles, King's owner, kept him. What a reputation he had! He threw wranglers, bit the groom and tossed riders.

by *Elizabeth Taylor*

No one realized that all King likes is gentle talk and firm handling. He's a darling. But perhaps I had better get on with my story — I'm not known as "The girl who talks to horses" for

for my very first picture, *LASSIE COME HOME*, I had the wonderful collie dog to give me confidence.

We had just come to Beverly Hills and I was about eight when

picture. But my parents weren't interested. Although I had never so much as read a fan magazine and had been to only one film, *SNOW WHITE*, I was eager to try.

Then Mrs. Considine took mother and me to M-G-M for our first visit to a studio and brought us to meet Louis B. Mayer and several of the executives. Before we left, they had offered to sign me, but mother said "no." When Mr. Cowdin heard about it, he insisted he had suggested the idea first, and sure enough, U-I was interested. I stayed there a year but nothing happened. My option wasn't picked up and everyone was happy. I was too interested in Nibbles and my pets to care one way or the other.

Then one evening I brought hot coffee and a sandwich to Dad who was a Beverly Hills air raid warden. With him was Sam Marx, a producer at M-G-M. He suggested I come out to the studio again. I did and got the part with Lassie. The sandwich and coffee got the credit.

After that I appeared as a war waif with Irene Dunne in *THE WHITE CLIFFS OF DOVER*, followed by the little girl JANE EYRE.

Then I met King Charles!

Like Alice in Wonderland, I discovered the world can be topsy-turvy — when you're growing up.

I couldn't quite age fast enough. So for a year and a half after *NATIONAL VELVET*, I just grew.

But I kept busy. My school-teacher, Birdina Anderson, and I took up painting together. I illustrated my book, "Nibbles and Me", and was very excited to see it published. So was Nibbles.

If at any time you want to know exactly how the back lot at M-G-M looks, climb to the rafters on our garage and you'll find

our friends, John Considine, who was at M-G-M and J. Cheever Cowdin, an official at Universal-International, suggested to mother and dad that I might "do" for

it in oils — water colours were much too "babyish" for me. Oh, yes, I also wrote poetry, with a Sarah Bernhardt accent. Do you know any teen-ager who doesn't at some time or other? There was plenty of fun at home. My brother Howard had lots of friends, but most of them treated me like a child. That hurt.

Then I really got a break — a role in *CYNTHIA* (title for Great Britain: *THE RICH, FULL LIFE*). This may not sound like a milestone to stardom, but to me it was sheer magic. In *CYNTHIA* I was to play a girl of SIXTEEN!

In one year, I aged four. After *CYNTHIA* I became seventeen for *LIFE WITH A FATHER* — eighteen in *A DATE WITH JUDY* — and twenty in *JULIA MISBEHAVES*.

At home, I was still Howard's kid sister, who got in his hair when he had to take me to the "Ice Capades" along with his gang.

A War Waif

During the filming of *LITTLE WOMEN* in 1948, life started to fall in more of a pattern for me. We had fun on that picture. For the first time, I wasn't the "baby" of the cast. Margaret O'Brien had that distinction.

Oh, of course, I came in for a lot of teasing. I still had to attend school, and although Peter Lawford and I ended up married on the screen, it was Pete who helped me chart Henry the VIII's course through history.

Mickey Rooney was irrepressible, however. He would send me lollipops and call me "Mona Lizzy!" Dark moments of my life. But a teen-ager's life can't be too dark. Not for long anyway. There were great moments — like the day Mother allowed me to buy a black formal with shoulder straps — and the time Marshall Thompson took me to the Studio Club party, my first real date — he even bought me a corsage (Marshall and his wife) Barbara, and their little girl are close friends to Mike and me. We still have fun together.

Despite the newspaper stories, I had never been to a night club and had my first insight into one, the Mocambo, when I attended

Continued on Page 22 Col. 1



A fine picture of Michael Howard Wilding born January 6, 1953. Proud parents are MGM stars Elizabeth Taylor and Michael Wilding.

talking of BOOKS

AUSTRALIAN LITERATURE COMES OF AGE

Poetry, Essay And Short Story Lay Emphasis On Countryside

By T. A. G. HUNGERFORD

AUSTRALIA WRITES—Edited by T. Inglis Moore for the Canberra Fellowship of Australian Writers. Publishers:—F. W. Cheshire, Melbourne. Price, A19.6d

IT cannot be gainsaid that, whatever its shortcomings, Australian literature in the last 50 years presents a formidable achievement. Its history understandably, is bound up in the times through which the country has passed: what makes it unique is that one is able to study intimately, with a close knowledge and understanding of conditions at the time existing, each of its phases of growth.

A world whose artistic and cultural roots are largely lost in the times when the plant flourished naturally and without supervision or encouragement from "isms" was for the first time enabled to watch, and take an intelligent interest in, the strivings of a brand new cultural plant jettisoned out in splendid isolation in the unpredictable soil of the underside of the world.

For a long time, the stirrings were infinitesimal. A small population scattered over a vast territory and usually more interested in axes, picks, rifles, and reins, found little time to generate an integrated literary pattern. Only with the imminence of Federation in the 1890's, and its achievement in 1901, did Australians, welded into one nation begin to write as a nation. Stimulated by the upsurge of nationalism, they produced work that was vital, individual, simple, sometimes coarse, but always Australian.

EFFECT OF WARS

Sophistication was added by participation in two World Wars, which led minds as well as bodies beyond the confines of the plains and mountains, the sheep stations and cattle runs, the drovers, bushrangers, convicts and prospectors which had so largely shaped the course of Australian writing.

Australian literature has come of age and the day has arrived when the qualifying phrase, "good for Australia" rings very hollow.

The publication recently of an Australian anthology "Australia Writes," edited by T. Inglis Moore and produced by F. W. Cheshire, of Melbourne, adds weight to this contention.

It is a volume of 320 pages of short stories, essays, sketches and poetry, selected from the current work of 74 well known and up-and-coming writers. The final selection was made from well over 1,000 submissions and from every State in the Commonwealth and the Australian Capital Territory—in itself a pointer to the vigour of contemporary Australian letters.

In a foreword the Editor, himself a lecturer at the Australian National University at Canberra and a foremost Australian poet and critic says: "It aims to present our best current writing in both prose and poetry, and to illustrate significant aspects of our national scene, idiom, and way of life... the outlook is upon a work-a-day world: on it we could hang the roadside sign, 'Men at Work.'"

The "men at work" include a surprising variety of toilers. The recognised poets and authors and journalists are there, understandably, and understandably they are joined by university professors, professional men such as surveyors and accountants, some graziers and farmers. But the labourers, the fishermen, the drovers and

shearers and itinerant workers who have contributed — what moves them to become involved in an anthology of prose and poetry?

It is obvious that a wide section of Australians view their country and their fellow men with a seeing eye, and that they find much to write about; and from this publication it is just as obvious that their observations are keen, timely and well presented.

ACCENT ON COUNTRYSIDE

One reviewer says:—"The book has in it, I think much of the spirit of the real Australia — by turns indolent, cynical and vigorous, sentimental, intense and frivolous."

That follows almost inescapably in a volume in which Dame Mary Gilmore, tireless humanist and one of Australia's oldest and most honoured practising writers, shares space with the first published story of a young returned prisoner of war who has something to say of his experiences in Changi; in which the Professor of Far Eastern Studies at the National University discusses the probable landing by Chinese on Australian soil in the early 15th century, in which magnificent evildoers of Broken Hill drink and cheat and brawl cheek by jowl with wise and cagey wharf labourers, aboriginal legend, action in war, two-up games in a migrant camp, and a poet-farmer who can write:—

"I took the lamb by its forelegs,

It came out warm and yellow;
And the sunburst in the mist
Delivered the whole white farm.
Hill and crop and fellow."

"Australia Writes" was conceived by the Canberra branch of the Fellowship of Australian Writers, and the work of readings and selection of all submissions was done, without pay, by a committee of five members including Lionel Wigmore who was first



Vinoo Idnani a Bharatanatyam artiste who will make her debut today under the auspices of Roopa Kalakendra at Jai Hind College.

Press Attache at the Australian High Commission in India. Their enthusiasm, and the result of their enthusiasm, augurs well for the future of such ventures in Australia, providing that they maintain the same high standard.

The dust-jacket, by Russell Drysdale, prominent Australian landscape artist, sets the mood for the contents of the book. On the whole, the accent of this volume is on the countryside; only one of the short stories and few of the poems have the "big-city" flavour.

Perhaps wisely; perhaps other Australian writers feel, as I do, that every country has big cities which after all, do not vary a great deal, but that Australia—outside-the-towns belongs peculiarly to this continent, and must be perpetuated in story before something happens to it.

Hunt For Lost Manuscripts Of Wagner

VIENNA. (INS).

DR. Carlton Smith, director of the New York "National Arts Foundation," said he has appealed to Russian Premier Georgi Malenkov for help to gain information about some of Europe's lost musical treasure.

Smith said during a stopover in Vienna, on his way to Germany, that he hoped Malenkov's help, if given, might result in the re-appearance of several famous masterpieces of music missing since the war.

He added, he was leaving soon for Germany to try to contact Albert Bormann, brother of the missing Hitler Deputy, Martin Bormann.

Smith said he hoped Bormann might know where Hitler kept the Wagner manuscripts which he received on the occasion of his 50th birthday in 1939, and which included the only existing manuscripts of Wagner's "Rheingold," "Walkure" and "Rienzi."

He said his message to Malenkov was promoted by the fact that several other musical trea-

sures now missing had been located in that part of Germany which is now Poland.

Smith mentioned the original manuscripts of several works by Haydn, Beethoven's Seventh and Ninth symphonies, three of Beethoven's last quartets, Brahms' "Violin Sonata," Mozart's "Jupiter," symphony and six of his operas, and Mendelssohn's "Midsummer-night Dream" as among the missing works.

He quoted from his message to Malenkov:

"We ask for help in obtaining information about the most precious objects of Europe's cultural heritage which were displaced by the war."

We hold the belief that all scholars should have access to these manuscripts."

BIG BUSINESS OF LOOKING FOR HIS JOB

QUITE AS important as school was John's training at home. It might seem common-place to say that his mother all her children piety, neatness, industry, modesty of deportment, and strict avoidance of waste.

Actually the rigour and assiduity with which she inculcated these virtues left a distinct imprint on the boy's character. As an old man, Rockefeller could still hear her voice echoing: "Willful waste makes woeful want." She allotted the home tasks at the Moravia and Owego

William Avery Rockefeller was as anxious as the mother that the children should grow up self-reliant, industrious, keen-witted, honest, and dependable. He insisted on concentration. Walking with the boys through the Cleveland streets, he would see that they ignored any rush by the

How J. D. Rockefeller Launched On His Career

homes; John milked the cow, drove the horse, worked in the large garden, and split wood. She issued rules for daily conduct....

people to watch a fire, a parade or a scuffle.

"Never mind the crowd," he would say. "Keep away from it. Attend to your own business."

Planning Quarterly

The Rational Planning, the Quarterly Bulletin of the Rational Planning Corporation, Ltd., Bombay, is just out. It is full of interesting articles, with a foreword from Sir M. Visvesvaraya, and other contributions from the pens of Mr. N. V. Modak, the President, Prof. M. Vaidyanathan, Major N. B. Godre and others. It also carries two photographs of Mr. Visvesvaraya, and the late Mr. G. P. Dandekar.

The Rational Planning is edited by Mr. J. G. Bodhe, and is published by Mr. V. R. Patwardhan of the Rational Planning Corporation, Ltd., 39 Medow Street, Bombay. The annual subscription is Rs. 5, and single copy is sold at Rs. 1-8-0.

For Shooting Competition

The official Handbook of the Second National Shooting Competition, Delhi, has just been published. The All-India Championship is to take place from November 22 to 29, at Delhi. This book is invaluable for those interested in shooting competitions.

The entries for this competition are open to individual competitors from any corner of India, and is recognised by the National Association of India.

The Patron-in-Chief is our President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and the Speaker of the Parliament, Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, is its President. The list of its members is from all walks of life. Mr. K. G. Prabhu in its Honorary Secretary.

This Handbook is published by Mr. K. G. Prabhu, The National Rifle Association, India, Sir Chinnubhai, Kanpur Bungalow No. 3, Ahmedabad. Price is Rs. 1-8-0 (postage extra).

"Nation"

The Nation is a monthly devoted to politics, Fine Arts, and films. The first issue has just come out. It is published by the Kesari Publications, 74, Lloyds Road, Madras 14, and is sold for Re 1/-.

—K. K. S.

He taught John to draw up notes and other simple business papers. He bade the boys to understand how important was a meticulous fidelity to business obligations. Bills and rents were to be paid promptly and exactly; no error in accounts was to be tolerated; every engagement had to be met....

Inasmuch as William intended that his sons should be business men, he decidedly negated the suggestion of a college education for any of them. John felt regrets, but in view of his strong impulse toward business, they were probably mild and transient.... He had received his high school diploma on July 16, 1883, when he was already at work in the commercial school and he finished his business course in August.

BIG AMBITION

Then he began to ramble. With Cleveland for a position, characteristic acumen, he refused to think of a clerkship in any shop, for he wanted a training that would lead to the establishment of his own business. He went to the railroads, to the banks, to the wholesale merchants, he said later. "I did not go to any small establishments. Already he had a high if vague ambition. 'I did not guess what it would be, but I was after something big'. The search went on for weeks. He exhausted every establishment on his list; then with characteristic persistence he began making second and third calls at many offices. Rebuffs meant little. 'I was not discouraged because I was working every day at my business—the business of looking for work. I put in my full time at this every day.'"

Finally his persistence was rewarded. On September 26, he obtained a place as bookkeeper and clerk in the office of Hewitt Tuttle, commission merchant and produce shippers on Merwin Street, a block from the Cuyahoga River. It was a day always marked with a white stone in his life—From "Study in Power," John D. Rockefeller, Industrialist and Philanthropist, by ALLAN NEVINS. Copyright, 1953, Charles Scribner's Sons, Vol.



It is a heartening sign of the times that Indo-Ceylon relations have taken a turn for the better. Pandit Nehru's counsel of patience against the anti-Indian attitude of the Ceylon authorities is beginning to pay dividend at least in the sense that the new Ceylon Premier, Sir John Kotelawala, has made a responsive gesture and is preparing the climate for future negotiations.

The joint tour of Sir John and the Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon to stop illicit emigration from India amounts to a bi-lateral crusade against one aspect of the thorny problem. India has no desire to dump her population on the island.

In the days of British rule, some Indians might have played the role of auxiliary exploiters in tune with their masters' voice. After the advent of freedom in India, Pt. Nehru's clarion call to Indians abroad was to consider themselves as the sons and daughters of their adopted land and to identify themselves with the sons of the soil and not to look to India for support in their problems. Indians in Ceylon have generously responded to this call and are fighting their battles more as Ceylonese than as Indians. The Indo-Ceylon relations, prior to the advent of British rule, formed a glorious chapter in the history of both countries. Buddhism and Hinduism reached the peaks of their prestige in Anuradapura and Kadir Kaman.

In modern history, the achievement of freedom by Ceylon is inter-connected with India's epic struggle in facing the might and mane of the British Imperialism. The British would not have quitted Ceylon but for the Gandhian movement which forced them out of India. Despite this big factor, Ceylon continued to be more pro-British and anti-Indian in the first days of her freedom. The late Mr. Senanayake, who was born and bred a loyalist, under the British, could not stand the popularity of Pt. Nehru. When the latter had to visit Colombo a few years back to attend the Commonwealth Ministers' Conference, the Ceylon authorities arranged an inconspicuous route for Pt. Nehru's reception and procession. But the people broke the police cordon and made it a mammoth affair, idolising him as a great leader.

Though the British Minister for Commonwealth Affairs was to preside over the conference, the initiative passed to the hands of Pandit Nehru by common consent. It was here that he made the historic pronouncement of the recognition of the People's Republic of China and the non-recognition of Bao Dai's regime.

The Senanayakes, could not shake off their prejudices against Indians. The regime of the father and son witnessed the disenfranchisement of a vast section of the Indian population. Even the Privy Council judgment was set at naught by an enabling Act of the Ceylon Parliament, and Indians had to go without votes in the general elections. Later, when Ceylon and Indian Premiers met in London for the Queen's Coronation, there was a change of attitude on the part of Mr. Senanayake, but there was more formality than cordiality in their talks.

Sir John Kotelawala, who has succeeded Senanayake, is a realist and is inclined to do justice to Indians without in any way compromising the basic rights of his country. Therefore, his proposed visit to Delhi to talk matters with Pt. Nehru is of great significance. India Government will not be

found wanting in the spirit of accommodation, even to the point of generosity. The crux of the problem is the application of the first principles of the UNO's Charter on Human Rights. Lakhs of Indians have been disenfranchised and are at present "stateless." It is Ceylon's responsibility to see that this great injustice is set right. Already apostles of "Apartheid" are adducing Indo-Ceylon tension as an argument to pack off Indians from South Africa. Let us not play into the hands of Malan.

ANOTHER noteworthy feature in Ceylon's politics is the upsurge of nationalism, which Sir John Kotelawala tries to translate into action.

When Pt. Nehru visited Colombo for the Commonwealth Ministers' meeting, he was amazed to see the Union Jack flying in General Post Office and other public buildings. A fortnight back, the Ceylon Government has publicised its decision to do away with the Union Jack and the British National Anthem. This has caused a stir in British circles in Ceylon and news transpires that Lord Soulbury, the Governor-General, has asked explanation from the Ceylon Premier.

Sir John, who is well known for his tart temper and blunt talk, is reported to have retorted that in a Free Ceylon there is no place for a British Governor-General, the Union Jack and the British National Anthem. British bureaucrats hardly change with the times. Lord Soulbury probably believes that "Britannia Rules the Waves", ignoring the wag's remark that "Britain waives the rules." Probably he has lost moorings with public opinion, and does not realise that he is the last of his tribe in the governance of Ceylon. His successor will surely be a Ceylonese.

Men of Soulbury's ilk have not followed events in India after she became free. The Constituent Assembly adopted Tagore's lyric as the National Anthem and Pandit Nehru hoisted the Indian Tricolour on the Red Fort, Delhi, on August 15, 1947. He was sworn as the first Prime Minister of Free India by H.E. Lord Mountbatten, who ceased to be the Viceroy and became the first constitutional Governor-General of India. Lord Mountbatten did not find any difficulty in adjusting himself to the new system and on the morning of the transfer of power he not only saluted the Tricolour but greeted people with folded hands. A social mixer and a winning personality, he earned the name of "Pandit Mountbatten."

India parted with Mountbattens, not without tears. In a farewell address to them, Pt. Nehru feelingly declared "You came here, Sir, with a high reputation, but many a reputation has foundered in India. You lived here during a period of great difficulty and crisis, and yet your reputation has not foundered. That is a remarkable feat."

"In fact, I have often wondered why the people of India put up with people like me who are connected with the governing of India, after all that has happened during the last few months. I am not quite sure that if I had not been in the Government, I would put up with my Government. Quite apart from the merits and demerits, the fact is that a government should and must be responsible for everything that happens and if everything that happens is not right, then the government is to be held responsible. So it surprised me all the more that after this period of storm, stress and difficulty, the Governor-General and his wife, who were, in some sense, associ-

Mala Speaks



Kumari Vijayanthimala is seen addressing the concluding function of the Dramatic Festival organised by Shivaji Smarak Mandal, Dadar last week.

ed with all these, should still bemoan, a systematic campaign of interference with the train service by some factory workers and other anti-social elements, so far unidentified, is said to be the reason for the rise in the irregularity of the suburban service.

This is the Mountbatten way. He made Britain quit India with grace abounding and laid the foundation for lasting goodwill between the two countries. Lord Soulbury perhaps prefers Lyttelton's way of losing the Empire and winning enmity all round. But Soulbury cannot bury the soul of Ceylon for ever.

LAST week, suburban service in the Central Railway was regularly irregular consecutively for three days. The man-hour lost in such interruptions is probably of no consequence, when according to the latest census, the man power in the country shows an alarming rise. But many employees and servicemen had to face the fury of the bosses and unpleasant situations.

According to a railway spokes-

petty larceny have often occurred. Non-stopping trains are made to stop at wayside stations, and caravans of smugglers safely emerge from the train and make their exit nonchalantly. That the railway authorities are unable to identify these culprits and bring them to book shows a deplorable state of affairs, especially in view of the fact that the railways have lost valuable property by the miscreants removing fans, lights and other fittings. Many altercations have taken place in goods yards and shed where the railway police was forced to open fire on the looters.

Though the problem poses itself mainly as one of law and order, it is intimately connected with the overcrowding of trains. Though the authorities advertise many improvements and amenities, the suburban passenger finds the train packed like sardines even at the starting station. The overcrowding in the gangway gives a golden opportunity to pickpockets to whisk off their booty. The unauthorised stopping of trains between stations by the application of vacuum brake from the intermediate driving compartments not only endangers safety but affords easy escape for culprits who commit major crimes. Among the footboard travellers are found some of the "fellow travellers" of the thieving fraternity, who often figure as "honest brokers" in many of the incidents.

How to stop the overcrowding in trains is the crux of the problem. That the railway authorities have already done their best with the available running stock is no explanation, since passengers do not experience any visible relief or improvement in travel facilities. Despite many drawbacks, the B.E.S.T. authorities have successfully put a stop to overcrowding and unauthorised travel. A similar campaign should be started in railways with the two-fold programme of providing more trains and regulating the traffic at all stations to prevent overcrowding. The Bombay public is already accustomed to the queue system, and there is no reason why they should not willingly respond to any system of reasonable traffic control. The railways are advertised as "national undertaking No. 1" and it behoves the authorities and the travelling public to co-operate to remove the handicaps and travails of train travel.

PARIS GAME EXPOSED

Pondichery Elections Stage-Managed

By THAMADU

THE French in Pondichery have stage-managed the election of M. Jacquier, a White to represent the Settlement in French Parliament. This agent of Imperialism has declared himself against "integration with Hindusthan".

This article exposes, the gap between French profession and practice, despite the offer of Free City states.

IT is said that politics is the last refuge of a scoundrel, but to study this maxim in its true perspective, Pondichery provides ample scope. It gives a clear indication how political leaders here had successfully run with the hare and hunted with the hound these six years after India achieved freedom. If falsehood would serve immediate interests, they preferred it to truth. This game is nothing alien to them, for they were following it which M. Duplex, the founder of the French empire in India, adopted two centuries ago. Specific instances would justify this conclusion.

The October 10, 1953, election of

M. Jacquier of Lyons to represent French India in their Assembly in Paris is the latest and a typical example. Thirty seven out of 39 members of the Representative Assembly (two were absent) gave assent to this election after satisfying themselves what the new candidate would do for the people of French India.

Mon. Henry Germain Francois Jacquier claimed his right to be so elected, not because he belonged to the soil, but because he had closely followed the economic problems, and in the light of the knowledge he had acquired, he would be able to do good to French Establishments in India. If he

claimed that honour, it was because his connection with French West Africa had enabled him to know the chief markets for the Indian manufacture and most particularly cotton goods.

ELECTION PLEDGE

In the electoral circular to the French India Representative Assembly members, which he had issued on the eve of his election he had enunciated his programme in very clear and unambiguous terms.

"I turn down", he stated, "from the very first the eventuality of an annexation of these establishments by Hindusthan and I mean to object to a policy directed towards that end. The annexation would make the French nationals lose their standing of life and their freedom which they enjoy. Their association since several centuries are the habits of modern life; they have acquired a kind of autonomy, a proper originality which distinguishes them from the populations (Continued on Page 12, col. 4)

ACCENT ON FREE DOM



The statue of Liberty stands in the New York harbour, as a symbol of freedom and hope to millions of immigrants. It is a gift of friendship from the French and was dedicated on October, 1886. Rising 305 feet above the harbour waters, it portrays Liberty as a woman freed from the shackles and holding aloft the torch of freedom in one hand and the American Declaration of Freedom in the other. This was designed by the well-known sculptor, Frederic August Bartholdi.

INSIDE EAST GERMANY

Myth Of Workers' Paradise Exposed

KARL MANS, ARDENT BELIEVER IN COMMUNISM AND CARD CARRYING PARTY MEMBER SINCE 1945, VISITED HIS RELATIVES IN THE EAST ZONE RECENTLY "TO SEE FOR HIMSELF" WHAT WAS GOING ON BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN. THE 34-YEAR-OLD FACTORY WORKER GOT SUCH A GOOD LOOK AT THE EAST GERMAN "WORKERS' PARADISE" THAT HE RENOUNCED COMMUNISM AND QUIT THE PARTY ON THE VERY EVE OF THE WEST GERMAN GENERAL ELECTIONS.

IN THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE, WRITTEN EXCLUSIVELY FOR INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE, KARL MANS TELLS IN HIS OWN WORDS WHAT HE SAW WHILE IN THE EAST ZONE.

I would rather chop off my leg than go on with the Communists.

It took me eight years to make up my mind and quit the party which sold me and thousands of others down the river by not living up to its 1945 promise of bettering living standards for all German workers.

I also admit that when I read about the mid-June uprisings of the East Zone workers, I was only partially convinced.

To ease my conscience, I therefore went to visit relatives in Gera (East Zone) during the last week of August to see for myself what was going on.

I first began to wonder about the worker's equality in the much publicized "paradise" while riding in the train to Gera, for, contrary to Marxist philosophy, the privileged rode in fancy, air conditioned first class coaches. While the workers had to sit on hard benches, swallowing coal dust which emanates from the engine.

The Contrast

On my second day in Gera, a city of 80,000 Herr Schwalbe, the SED (East German Com-

munist Party) functionary for the district, invited me to dinner. Also on hand were six high-ranking, expensively dressed Communists whose streamlined super-cars stood glittering outside Herr Schwalbe's big house.

You should have seen the dinner table: from roast pork to the best Russian wines, vodka and cigarettes, all the nourishing food you wanted was there.

To understand the wide gap existing between the privileged Communist bosses and the man-in-the-street more clearly, let me point out that my brother-in-law with whom I was staying, is a skilled mechanic and is considered one of the well-paid workers.

But with his so-called "good" salary of 250 East Marks a month (some \$15) he can only afford a square meal (that is, meat, potatoes, vegetables) once a month.

Why, even with my 260 D-Marks take-home money (and this is not considered a high salary in West Germany) my wife can do infinitely better, for meat, fresh fruit and sausages are plentiful and reasonably priced in West Germany.

I am convinced Herr Schwalbe only invited me to his

lavish dinner for "show-off" of all the good things a worker can have in East Germany if he works hard.

But during my one week stay, I saw that no matter how hard one works, one does not get anywhere, unless of course by allying oneself with the Communist big-wigs, faithfully obedient to their orders.

Shabbily Dressed

I also saw hundreds of workers and their families shabbily dressed, since almost their entire earnings are spent on food, most of which—if they desire to have a decent meal—can only be purchased in Government-operated stores at outrageous prices.

Butter, eggs, lard and good meat, which here in West Germany are readily available, and other staples cannot be obtained in ordinary, East Zone grocery stores or on the food ration cards.

When I attended a workers' council meeting in the state-owned former Heinrich Wagner electro-technical works, I learned that of the 12 counsellors, nine had been purged after the June 17 uprisings.

Presiding at the new council was a stout Communist of the Gera SED headquarters, who, smoking a cigar and eating oranges (a luxury among the workers), briefed the counsellors on the new Communist line: a promise of better living standards for the people, underscored by assurances that the government would correct its mistakes.

Not only was I surprised to see that the counsellors believed these empty words, I was shocked when they told me later they were firmly convinced that Max Reimann's West German Communist party—although it would not win—would gain thousands of votes in the general elections.

All this, which I fortunately had the opportunity to experience first hand, contributed to make me change my mind about Communism.

No sooner had I crossed the West-East German border check-point at Toepen-Juchhoe than I threw my Communist membership card into the laps of the local Communist chieftains.

Queen Of Greece Wants Turkey

WHAT SHE WOULD LIKE ON HER U.S. VISIT

By JOHN E. LEE

THE QUEEN OF GREECE WANTS TURKEY — A BIG FAT BIRD, ROASTED TO A TURN, AND SHE HOPES TO EAT HER FIRST ONE SOMEWHERE IN THE U. S. DURING HER VISIT.

One of the busiest women in European public life, the vivacious Queen Frederika also wants to try and find out what makes American women tick at such high speed.

The popular young Frederika, who shares the throne of Greece with handsome King Paul, let down her hair in giving an informal preview of what she and her husband are like and their likes and dislikes in advance of their arrival in the U.S.

As a guide to hostesses and on-lookers who will entertain and see the royal couple in their travels around the United States, International News Service asked the Queen a series of questions.

Her views on food, fashions, family and fun were answered by her lady-in-waiting as follows:

Q. What is your Majesty most eager to see and learn about American women during your visit to America?

A. The Queen is eager to learn how American women combine so successfully their duties at home with outside interests.

Q. From what you have already seen and heard about American women, what impresses you most about them—their beauty, their independent spirit, their self-confidence, their sense of equality in respect to the opposite sex, or what?

A. THEIR ENERGY. The Queen is impressed that they are always busy, always occupied with something; they are never inactive.

Q. What typical American food do you recall having eaten that you liked? What typical American dishes would you like to have during your visit?

A. She has had no experience with American food, but said she heard a lot about it. She is looking forward to tasting American specialties. She is anxious to see the enormous American turkeys and expected one for Thanksgiving Day, which occurs during her stay in the United States. She also is longing for a taste of hot dogs, which she thinks are similar to the continental frankfurters.

Q. Do you like to cook yourself? If so, what favourite dishes do you like to prepare?

A. She is very interested in cooking and considers it one of her most important accomplishments. But she admits she is only a beginner. She installed her own little kitchenette in her suburban residence, Tatol Castle, where—official duties permitting—the Queen practices preparation of dishes of her own inspiration which the Queen thinks "never look as nice as they taste."

The Queen cooks only for her family and prefers simple meals like spaghetti and meatballs or simple Austrian dishes.

SPORTY DRESSES

Q. What type of clothes do you prefer for daytime wear? Do you have any favourite materials?

A. She favours sporty dresses.

The Queen subscribes to most all U.S. Fashion Magazines and likes the American Women's way of dressing.

She prefers light cottons and suits made of original materials. Also bright colours which she feels most becoming to her brunette type. For daywear she avoids pencil-slim skirts and tightly fitting dresses. She rejects black as a colour for evening gowns, which have to be very

Q. In what sort of attire do you best like to see His Majesty in uniform, in white tie and tails in evening, in lounge suits or sports clothes? What does His Majesty like best?

A. The Queen says her husband is always adequately dressed and wears his clothes easily and well. The King is seen mostly in civilian clothes, but he wears the uniforms of the Supreme Commander of the Army, Air Force and Navy on official duties.

Q. What is your favourite form of recreation?

LOVE FOR CHILDREN

A. The Queen loves to be with her children—Crown Prince Constantine, 14; and Princesses Sophia, 15, and Irene, 11. She likes music, swimming in the summer, riding, long walks in the woods and mountains in the winter. She loves the country around Gmunden, her Austrian birthplace. She is an avid dancer, both native Greek and modern dances. She loves flowers and is very unhappy because her official duties never permit her to do gardening herself.

Q. Do you prefer large or small dinner parties and what do you think is essential to make an evening with friends an entertaining one?

A. She likes both small and large dinner parties, but she thinks small parties give better opportunity to fully appreciate all guests present.

NO CARD-PLAYER

She doesn't play cards, but considers that witty, interesting conversation with congenial guests makes an evening entertaining.

Q. Do you like a quiet stay at home evenings?

A. This is much appreciated.

Q. Apart from meeting American leaders what are you eager to see in the United States?

A. She is anxious to learn what made it possible to reach such a high and happy living standard in the United States.

Press Card Will Not Do

VIENNA, (INS).

THE Communist party "vigilance" in, of all places, Hungarian night club proved even too much to stomach for a Communist reporter. He wrote in a recent edition of the Communist paper "Esti Budapest."

"I'm sitting in the night club "Budapest" and it's half past midnight. The curtain just falls on the first part of the fiasco show. It's intermission.

I ask the waiter: "Are there many people here on week-days?" "Why do you ask," he replied.

I tell him it interests me because I am a reporter. He asks for my press card.

I show it to him.

He asks for a certificate by the minister for domestic trade authorizing me to ask that question.

I can't show it to him because I don't have such a certificate.

That's how I couldn't find out how many people go to the "Budapest" on week-days."

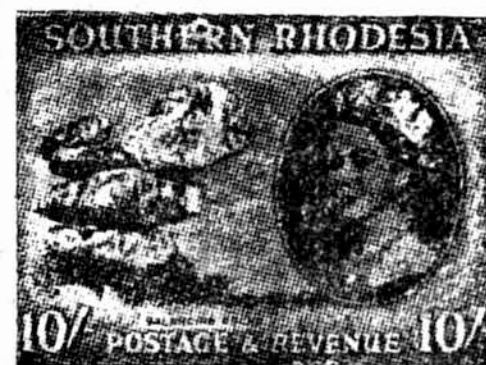
The Communist reporter concluded: "The vigilance displayed by the waiter was really touching."

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Essential Equipment For The Beginner

Rhodesia



A fine set of pictorials has been issued for the British African territory of Southern Rhodesia. The ten shilling value of which is pictured above, the design of the stamp shows the Balancing Rocks one of the famous landmarks of the area.

TO be of any particular value and to amount to anything very satisfying, every human pursuit must be guided by some definite plan or method of operation. This is as true of a commercial undertaking where financial benefits are the primary motive force, as in a hobby, where the aim is chiefly relaxation and enjoyment.

Between the purely commercial undertaking and the equally unadulterated hobby indulged in merely for pleasure, there are quite often intermediate examples. The hobby of Philately is one such. For while few of its adherents are likely to dispute the fact that they derive tremendous pleasure from it, an equally small number are likely to deny that they are supremely unconcerned about certain of its monetary aspects.

It would be a fine world for collectors if all the ramps and questionable practices that occasionally taint the hobby could be done away with at one fell swoop if a system of universal 'swapping' could be introduced where enthusiasts could give their cherished—but spare—scraps of paper for the equally cherished—but spare—specimens of others.

It would be a wonderful world, certainly. But one which is never likely to materialise now that Philately has reached a stage where unusually rare stamps realise astronomical prices on the open market. Nor need one regret this fact. For 'swaps' would be a pretty dull affair robbing rarities of large part of their lustre, while Sovereign States would face something very like bankruptcy, and the hobby would likely be as dead as the Dodo pictured on the current set of Mauritius before much time had elapsed.

So, instead of deploring the spread of 'commercialisation' in philately, as some collectors do, not seeming to realise that only they themselves are to blame, it would be far more constructive to handle commercialisation intelligently, fit it in with their own plans, and make it pay dividends. And strange as it might appear, this can be achieved without the collector having to shed one iota of the enjoyment that is an integral part of this and every other hobby.

Pleasure & Profit

Insulting though the statement might be, it is nevertheless perfectly true that in no other human pursuit do so many fools rush hot-headedly in where angels might fear to tread. Not only kids, but grown men walk up to a shop, ask 'Have you got an album?' walk away with the first one shown them, together with packets containing perhaps rubbish and accessories which they do not know how to use, and then expect not to have their fingers burnt.

It would not be possible in any other walk of life, and it is NOT in philately, as many sorry ex-collectors have borne witness when they have junked their almost valueless albums at a pit-tance and left the hobby in disgust.

Before going any further, it may be mentioned that these remarks are means to apply to those who take to the hobby seriously, to the ones who are prepared to spend a certain stipulated amount every once in a while, as they might on any other form of enjoyment, and are prepared to go about things in a fairly systematic manner. Within this system, there will be ample room for variation; Philately, bless it, is one of the most fluid and un-hidebound things going.

On the other hand, if one is thinking of building up a collec-

tion by 'swaps' and cadging them from friends—forget it; save in the most exceptional circumstances, which need not be gone into here, it simply cannot be done. Experienced dealers, to whom hundreds of collections are brought for sale every year can spot in an instant these 'cadger' collections. An the absurd prices they offer are an index of what the junk is worth—despite the owner's fond delusions.

Grandpa's Lot

These 'cadged' collections, and what may loosely be termed 'grandpa's lots' are the bane of every dealer's life. A young hopeful comes in with an armload of exercise books, cigar boxes and what not, and proudly announces "This is my grandfather's collection; no stamp is less than fifty years, while some are three hundred years old!"

The dealer, used to this sort of thing, goes patiently through the accumulated rubbish which often contains current material notwithstanding the owner's assertion—and comes up with an assessment of ten rupees or so to shock the young blade out of his wits.

Bitter experience has proved that not one in a score of either of these kinds of collections can amount to anything. Any dealer will prefer, and give a substantial amount, for a decently laid-out modern schoolboy's lot in preference to these ancient and amorphous accumulations of dirty and bedraggled pieces of paper.

The hall-mark of the 'grandfather' type of collection is its state of indescribable confusion, its verging on chaos, its profusion of isolated items and sets with unsightly gaps and its emphasis on anything but 'condition'. It is a general collection in the most corrupt sense of the word. All was grist to grandpappy's mill, and the collection is a sad proof of that.

Contrast this with what many youngsters are doing today. A friend of mine, not long out of school, resolved to put apart a single rupee every week from his not too plentiful allowance, for the pursuit of the hobby. What started him off was a present of twenty-five rupees for doing well in the exams. With this present he bought a decent set of accessories—album, hinges and a packet of 1000 different stamps, a second-hand Gibbons 'Empire', and an old edition of the 'Simplified' catalogues.

Equipment

Before doing anything further, he went through the catalogues cover to cover, and saw for himself what tremendous variety and interest was possible. I met him quite by accident one day and he told me about his going in for the hobby, so I loaned him some stamp magazines and Stanley Phillips' 'Stamp Collection', which is still one of the finest books for beginners.

He spent a month and more

on these books and by the time he had been through them, his knowledge was a good deal more than that of many who have been years in the line. Then, and not till then, did he attempt to sort out and mount the stamps in his 1000 different packet.

Since most packets, because of their low price, contain only the commonest varieties, he was naturally a little disappointed, and wished he had not bought the packet quite so early, but got over it when he saw that these cheap stamps were a cross section of the philatelic world and allowed him to get used to the mechanics of the business grading, sorting, mounting and so on, without the risks that better items would have entailed.

I lost track of the chap for some years, but when I saw him recently and he displayed his album; I was struck by the discrimination shown in the choice of material, its uniformly fine condition, and the beauty of the arrangement—even though the album was a printed, fast-bound one, not a loose-leaf. He had lately been laying aside ten to twenty rupees a month for stamps, but even so, had not spent more than Rs. 300 in five years.

Fresh Start

He casually asked me what I thought the album was worth, but I told him he had better show it to a dealer—I was so struck by the condition of the stamps that I was sure I would have given an over-estimate! So we went along to the dealer with whom he had originally started off and from whom he had purchased most of his stuff. And believe it or not, a cash offer of Rs. 400 was made, rejected, raised to Rs. 450 and finally accepted, a price that got him off to a handsome start with one or two countries, in which he now wanted to specialise.

The highest priced item in the collection lay at a pound or so, but there were many scarce perforation varieties—acquired at the cost of normals—a fine showing of the West Indies and France, and a small, but specialised, display of Airmails mounted in a small separate booklet. Nothing rare, but select material that commanded a ready market.

Cases like this are an exception; most people are well and truly chagrined when they come to sell their collections, but the only reason for success in one case and hopeless failure in the other is the care over preliminaries shown by one party and the slap-happy disregard exhibited by the others.

Foundation

I have discussed this instance at length because it is next to impossible, nowadays, to approach the hobby without some form of basic knowledge. There is such apparent—complexity in the stamps themselves, and such a vast amount of material to be judiciously avoided, that without knowing exactly how to go about things, one's case is hopeless.

I do not say that collectors should expect a profit from the hobby. This is utterly preposterous, for if one is prepared to spend on other pastimes like going to the pictures, there is no reason why one should not be equally prepared to spend something on philately. The real point is that phi-

lately is perhaps the one hobby in which, with a little effort, great pleasure can be achieved at a negligible cost.

Other hobbies can be picked up more or less piecemeal, with experience and progress marching hand in hand. In philately, experience counts for a great deal but there will be havoc long before the necessary experience has been acquired if a solid foundation is not acquired at the very beginning.

These days there are scores of good philatelic handbooks for beginners. Phillips' 'Stamp Collecting', already mentioned, has long been a standby, but there are many others by different writers which can be picked up at any good dealer or borrowed from a library.

Catalogues

But far more useful than any beginner's handbook could possibly be is the Catalogue. In any and every conversation between collectors, the Catalogue looms large. And lest there be any mistaken notion that Catalogues are useful only as a guide to prices, it should be mentioned that they contain a veritable treasure-house of facts about the stamps of the world, give descriptive notes about the designs, fix more or less standard names for colours, trace the history of puzzling specimens through various printings and serve as an intelligent guide for the arrangement of a collection.

The 'Simplified' catalogues which were introduced a few years before the last War are admirable works in their own way, but they are bad in the sense that they do not allow the beginner a solid enough foundation. They spoon-feed him, avoiding all difficulties and reducing the subject to its barest bones.

The result is that by the time the collector has become even moderately advanced and goes in for the 'Big' Catalogues, he is at a complete loss as to the meaning of certain common stamp terms, is unable to distinguish with any certainty between the simplest printing varieties and is compelled to start off on nearly the same level as a rank beginner.

There is no such thing as a 'standard' catalogue. For Great Britain, the British Empire and countries presently or formerly in the British sphere of influence, the Stanley Gibbons range is the accepted standard, employed both for purposes of arrangement and pricing. Fairly detailed listings are met with in most countries; in the Gibbons, although there is naturally more detail in the British Empire group than in the foreign countries. The lists of Great Britain will suit any but the more advanced specialists and there is a very complete and coherent section on India and the Indian States.

On the American continent, the Scott Catalogue is accepted as the philatelic norm for lists and prices. The British Empire lists are somewhat sketchy, but the Americas are dealt with in much greater detail. There is also a Scott 'Popular' and a specialised work covering the United States and possessions.

For Specialists

For those interested in the French group, there is the admirable Yvert and Tellier catalogue which carries a wealth of detail about its field not found in the British or American books, while the Zumstein catalogue lays particular stress of Switzerland and is indispensable to those interested in the 'Cantons' and other early issues. Italy, Spain and other places each have their own general catalogues, in which the accent is on the home countries.

Above and beyond the scope of these general catalogues are the

single country handbooks that are meant for all classes of collectors from the moderates to the advances specialists. There are several on India, among the most useful being general and specialised works by one of the leading modern authorities in the Indian field, Jai Cooper, F.R.G.S.

No collector can remain without a good reference work, and the deeper he goes into the hobby, the greater will be his need. And where the general collector, be he ever so experienced, branches out into specialisation, he always keeps catalogues and handbooks to light his path through strange philatelic terrain.

Yet the irony of it is that where no Swiss enthusiast would dream of specialising without a Zumstein or a U.S. devotee without his Scott, a rank beginner will blithely attempt to tackle the entire world without the foggiest notion of how to go about it.

A proper Catalogue is the one sure way a collector has of getting the 'feel' of stamps, of developing an instinct to spot rarities and weed out fakes, of taking an adult and intelligent interest in the hobby and not confining himself to a semi-illiterate level of treating stamps merely as 'pretty pictures'.

Catalogues are NOT the be all and of a collector's existence—nor should they be treated as such. They have certain defects which collectors are constantly hammering away and getting remedied. They fall short of the highly specialised handbooks that have been devoted to specific countries by specialists in the field.

But despite these few reservations, they are virtually indispensable, making possible the richest pleasure to be derived from Philately, and occasionally providing one with the supreme thrill of discovering some undreamt of item which even they have overlooked!

The one serious drawback with the advanced catalogues is that the full range, covering the whole world, comes pretty expensive, so that any who collect on general lines will have to set apart a tidy sum. But for the beginner the problem is not so acute, because editions a few years old can be picked up cheap and are every bit as good for his purpose.

In conclusion, there can be little doubt as to which is the most useful single item for a collector just cutting his teeth. A decent album to house his stamps is fine, and a decent set of stamps for the album is even better, but more useful than either, at least in the long run, is the easy familiarity with every aspect of things philatelic that can only be gained from a thorough study of a standard advanced catalogue.

Chile

Among the arrivals from Chile that one can look forward to in the near future are stamps commemorating the centenary of Chilean railways, the exchange of visits by the Presidents of Chile and Argentina and the commemoration of the National Census.

KINSEY BOOSTS SEX AND IGNORES LOVE

REVIEWING Dr. Kinsey's latest book "Sexual Behaviour in the Human Female" in the "Saturday Review", Dr. Karl Menninger, one of America's leading psychiatrists exposes the fallacy of the Kinsey Group. Kinsey's statistics add up to the same numbers on an adding machine, but they do not add up to the significant totals in human life.

The psycho-physical separation which the Kinsey associates decry is precisely what has victimised them. They seem to be under the impression that it is possible to describe the mechanics of human behaviour purely in physical and chemical terms to the total exclusion of psychological factors.

Behind The Iron Curtain Of Social Hypocrisy

AS everyone now knows, some years ago a distinguished entomologist, intrigued by the personal problems submitted to him by students in his classes at Indiana University, was moved to seek answers to those questions by asking a considerable number of co-operative fellow creatures to tell him frankly what their own personal experiences had been.

This inquiry he and three associates gradually extended to more than 16,000 men and women, selecting his total "sample" more and more carefully in the direction of advice from students of statistical science, writes the author in the "Saturday Review". Influenced by his professional experience in studying insects, in which the significance of a fact is reinforced by its frequency of repetition, Professor Alfred C. Kinsey then tabulated the incidence and timing of atomistic sections of the behaviour and sensations reported by his communicants.

The first results of this study, conscientiously pursued over a period of ten years, appeared in 1948 as "Sexual Behaviour in the Human Male"; the second report, "Sexual Behavior in the Human Female," has just been published. Together they clearly demonstrate the existence of various phenomena long familiar to psychiatrists, which apparently neither Kinsey and his colleagues, nor some members of the general public, had previously been quite able to bring themselves to believe. They document with figures precisely what Freud submitted years ago in his famous book "Civilization and Its Discontents"—that civilized man has inhibitions which cost him something in the interest of the total welfare of society. Coming, as this does, from a scientist skilled in collecting numerical data without contamination by the prejudices of psychiatric experience, the Kinsey material is all the more impressive.

Science Of Man

Another man whom Professor Kinsey resembles is Havelock Ellis, who also persisted earnestly in the proposition that sexuality was noble and beautiful, and not shameful and wicked. But Ellis was a social philosopher, and Freud was a discoverer, clinician, and theoretician. Kinsey is not a theoretician, not a clinician, and not actually a discoverer, but a taxonomist. He had curiosity, the mainspring of scientific research, and he had an ingenious idea; with earnestness, persistence, patience, and courage he listened to, recorded, and tabulated what many people told him of their experiences. Thus he has produced a set of statistics which, criticize them as we may, do have a certain scientific validity and a

prodigious interest for the general public.

After the appearance of the volume on males five years ago I went on record as believing that this might prove to be one



Mr. Kinsey

of the most important scientific studies published in our lifetime. Together with many other psychiatrists and social scientists, I admired the intrepidity, persistence, and earnest purpose of the authors. I heartily concurred in their apparent convictions that individual variation deserves respect, and not intolerant condemnation. We all rejoiced in the Kinsey group's success in crashing the iron curtain of social hypocrisy and submitting convincing data in a way that Freud, Havelock Ellis, Kraft-Ebbing, W. F. Robey, Margaret Sanger, Victor Robinson, G. V. Hamilton, R. L. Dickinson, K. Davis and hundreds of psychiatrists had failed to do. But, along with many of my

Zoological Frame

In this I was to be greatly disappointed. So as far as I can ascertain, Kinsey appears to have heeded scarcely a word of the scholarly analyses and wise counsel of such penetrating critics as Dr. Robert P. Knight, Dr. Lawrence Kubie, Lionel Trilling, and numerous others. Kinsey's compulsion to force human sexual behavior into a zoological frame of reference leads him to repudiate or neglect human psychology, and to see normality as that which is natural in the sense that it is what is practised by animals. Kinsey entered the field of sexuality from entomology and Freud from neurology; but Kinsey has never outgrown his original viewpoint that sexuality is just something

that occurs in animals.

Freud discovered that in the field of human relations one must recognize the functions of love and hate, as scientific realities inter-related with reproduction. Kinsey did not; the word "love" rarely appears in his book.

Kinsey repudiates the concept of normality as beneath scientific contempt but by implication he substitutes for it the use of two other concepts, that of naturalness and that of prevalence (i.e., high relative incidence). Homosexuality is to be regarded, he says, as a natural form like any other, because it is common in human beings and animals. Now this may reflect, as Trilling suggested, "a generous impulse for tolerance, acceptance, liberation, a broad and generous desire for fellowmen not to be harshly judged," but it puts the authors in the untenable position of establishing inappropriate norms and setting up the worship of the factuality of the fact, its material physicality and its numerical strength. To use this as his criteria "has the effect, ironic in a work that is so clearly directed to democratic values, of removing the human subject from its human implications. (It also) has the effect, equally ironic in a democratic and instrumental document, of preventing the consideration of the consequences of certain forms of human conduct... suggesting a most ineffectual standard of social behavior—that 'social behavior as it exists'."

Egregious Error

Professor Kinsey's conception of sex as "total outlet" is a somewhat scatological concept, and leads logically to egregious errors. The first is the inference that the more of this "sex" the better; No one would seriously hold that, since eating is a good thing and a pleasant thing, the more one can eat the better. The fact that many people would feel inclined to agree with it is likewise no proof. The starving inhabitants of a desert island might easily subscribe to the notion that the more food they could obtain the better, but any dietitian could refute this. And, furthermore, Kinsey clearly demonstrates that there is no considerable amount of sexual starvation in America.

Indeed, the psycho-physical separation which the Kinsey associates decry at the beginning of Chapter 16 is precisely what has victimized them throughout their study. They would seem to be under the impression that it is possible to describe the mechanics of human behavior in purely physical and chemical terms without reference to the mystic vagaries (as they conceive of them) of psychology. This point of view, one must concede, is by no means limited to the Kinsey group. It is the chief CASUS BELLI between the biological and the psychological scientists, and the reviewer is definitely with the latter.

Sex And Love

It isn't that sex cannot be separated from love; we all know to our sorrow that it can. But we psychiatrists take the position that this separation itself represents an abnormal state of affairs in the human being, and hence statistics about sex based upon an assumption that the presence or absence of love, to put it simply, is unimportant, are vastly disturbing to.

These very points have been made with startling clarity by

By Karl Menninger

Science Of Man Is More Than Mechanics Of Human Behaviour

Maurice Zolotow, a feature writer, in a newspaper article distributed by the Spadea Syndicate, the whole of which Dr. Kinsey should take to heart. Among other things, Zolotow wrote: "I believe that both Kinsey reports... with their graphs and statistics, may bestow an aura of scientific approval on a delusion that has misled all too many people in the past twenty-five years. I refer to the delusion that sex is an indoor sport and, like contract bridge or scrabble or canasta, it can be mastered by studying technique and practising as often as possible with as many partners as one can induce to play... Unless the movement toward sexual integration is an expression of love for the other person there can be no ecstasy... Love is an intense awareness of the other person, a feeling of respect for him or her as a human being and as an instinctive attitude that the needs of the other person are as important to you as your own needs."

When the first volume of the Kinsey study appeared Dr. Martin Gumpert commented that one highly gratifying effect of the book would seem to be that it appeared to lift the feelings of guilt from hundreds of thousands of readers.

Unfortunately, this guilt lifting is an equivocal blessing. I, for one, think that some guilt feelings are better not removed—they belong. Certainly, the ethical rightness or wrongness of an act can scarcely be justifiably determined by the frequency of its occurrence. If human welfare be considered a criterion of rightness, the fact, that nearly every person regularly ran past stop lights or exceeded the speed limit would still not make it right to do so. Dr. Kinsey and his associates point to the influence of religious training as inhibiting the violation of laws and customs such as marital fidelity. If one believes in the principle that maximum sexual expression is the most desirable goal, then, of course, it is encouraging for one to learn that he is not the only sinner against religion, which holds that certain other principles are more important than sexual "freedom" and that more abundant life

is not necessarily implied by more abundant sex. And in this instance, surprising as it may be to some, most psychiatrists and psychoanalysts will be definitely on the side of religion.

To be freed from the torturing delusion that one is a monster, a lone and isolated exception among human beings, is indeed a comfort and a salutary benefit if derivable from such statistical announcements. But it is by no means certain that if one learns that other people have temptations and sometimes yield to them, he will have a happier marriage and all the other bright results spoken of in the newspaper and magazine reports. Indeed, if one followed Kinsey in his (I believe incorrect) assumption that sexual behavior is entirely a matter of sexual equipment, conditioning experience, and chance, there is no reason to assume or hope that the publication of his findings will in any way change things.

Freud And Kinsey

That the unrestrained expression of "sexuality" becomes impaired thereby is, as Freud pointed out in "Civilization and Its Discontents," inevitable. This Kinsey and his associates have proved statistically. Is it to weep or rejoice? Freud himself would not say. But he did say:

"Men have brought their power of subduing the forces of nature to such a pitch that by using them they could now very easily exterminate one another to the last man. They know this—hence arises a great part of their current unrest, their dejection, their sense of apprehension. And now it is expected that the other of the two 'heavenly forces,' eternal love will put forth its strength so as to maintain himself alongside of his equally immortal adversary. By the 'Eternal Love' Freud meant the development of the capacity for loving one another, a relationship which far transcends mere sex."

PARIS GAME EXPOSED

(Continued from page 9, col. 5)

of the neighbourhood without being a menace nor a hindrance to the latter. Bound since a long time by spiritual and material ties with the mother country, they are part of the French community and must continue in participating in the life of that community.... I am also opposed to a policy of economic and customs integration with India.

It was his feeling that such an integration would "result in annexation at short period" He would therefore pay particular attention to develop local economy by increasing its market in the French Union and its business connections with India, Pakistan and China. He would also see to the prosperity of industrial concerns. He would ameliorate sea and air transport to ensure connections with Europe and Indo-China. He admitted that France was "in difficult times". He also admitted that the financial ability of the local population to contribute to its prosperity through taxes was "limited". He gave assurances to solve unemployment problem.

EMPTY PROMISES

A laudable programme! This is one in the series of promises that the French have given never to be fulfilled. The Frenchman was, however, elected. Innocent French Indians were mortgaged again!

Though the Representative Assembly elected him, it cannot be said that people's representatives in the Assembly chose him, for they were never voted to their seats in the Assembly by the people.

The 1951 December election was another farce which any conscientious honest Frenchman in the settlements would not deny.

When Mr. Nehru, India's Prime Minister made a historic speech in Madras on October 9, 1952, political leaders like Mr. Muthu Pillai and Mr. Muthukumarappa Reddiar did not hesitate to show their Indian sentiments to all those with whom they came in contact. So also others. Whenever Paris overruled their decisions, their movements to Madras and Cuddalore were much

publicised to reach French ears. The very same leaders have elected M. Jacquier and have exhibited their real intentions through M. Jacquier's electoral circular.

Perhaps they believe in the power that human memory is short and at an opportune moment they rub shoulders again with Indians.

To cite some more instances, the city status which was offered to these settlements in 1947 is yet to come.

"Not a pie" was received from France to relieve cyclone-affected people in these settlements though the Food Councillor that a huge amount was set apart for their relief.

Recently sales tax was levied without consulting people and merchants and when there was opposition, Karikal Mayor blamed that the Assembly members agreed to withdraw the tax. tax was not withdrawn and the Assembly had adjourned!

PARIS PRESS ANGRY

An article "The Future of Youth in French India" appearing in "Union Francaise de Paris" ring May this year blamed the Press for complaining that it was always been white people who presented French India. Recently this allegation, the article said that "our colleague Gaudart is a course a white man, but his family had been in Pondicherry for over 200 years and it is not correct to say that Mr. Goubert and Mr. Kirisamy Pillai are of pure French origin".

A Paris Weekly, commenting last year on the election of M. Gaudart as the deputy to French India, stated: "Hereafter French India who is elected in French India is a Frenchman of India; there is no place any longer for candidates who are imported. And this is another reason to assert that the tiny of this country is indeed really in the hands of its population." Now M. Jacquier, a white man and a stranger has replaced Gaudart and now it is left to the French press to eat its own pie!

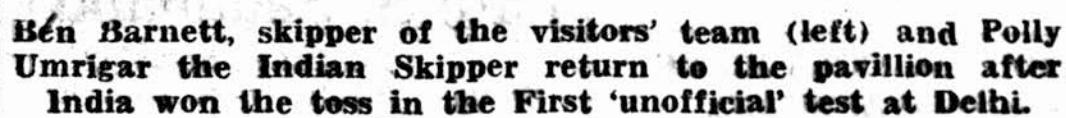
NEW DELHI, Nov 21 (UPI)

(Continued on Page III)



LONDON, Nov. 21 (NAFEN).

Although Pan Mun Jom remains the Communists' apparent choice of the conference which they suggest should open next month, observers believe a South Asian site might yet be agreed to. Ceylon and Pakistan are among the places tentatively and unofficially being mentioned.



BOMBAY, Saturday.

The conference was attended by 50 delegates from Maharashtra and presided over by Seth Chiranjilal Loyalka.

Two resolutions, one on ban on cow slaughter and another on unity of India were unanimously adopted. The conference will continue tomorrow at 5 p.m. at Chowpatty.

INDIA (1st Innings)

S. J. O. C (First Innings)	
Simpson c and b Gupte..	57
Marshall st. Tahmane b Gupte	35
Emmett lbw Gupte	10
Worrell b Ghulam Ahmed ..	26
Meuleman b Ghulam Ahmed	24
Edric c Ramchand b Gupte	4
Loxton c Manjrekar b Gupte	6
Barnett not out ..	13
Ramaddin b Gupte ..	14
Loader st. Tahmane b Gupte	4
Berry b Gupte	0
Extras	15

TOTAL 193
 Fall of wickets: 1 for 90, 2 for 113, 3 for 113, 4 for 152, 5 for 163, 6 for 169, 7 for 185, 8 for 192 9 for 198, 10 for 198.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Ramchand 5-2-3-0; Aijun Nayudu 4-0-9-0; Gupte 35-5-10-91-8; G. Ahmed 35-11-80-2

SJOC (Second Innings)	
Simpson b Ghulam Ahmed	39
Marshall c and b Ghulam Ahmed	8
Emmett c Tahmane b Ghulam Ahmed	4
Worrell batting	9
Extras	7

TOTAL (for 3 wickets)	87
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FALL OF WICKETS: 1/40, 2/68, 3/87.

GUIANA LEADERS ON HUNGER STRIKE

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON Nov. 21.
According to a cable received here from Mrs. Janet Jagan, five imprisoned leaders of the PPP have gone on hunger-strike yesterday. The hunger-strike is in protest against their detention, the action taken by government against trade unions and against alleged bad food.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21 (UPI).

The spacious brick-built ghat is already under water, and cracks have also appeared in some parts on the southern section of the wall. The northern portion of the 1,000 foot long protective wall has also come down at some places.

U. N. (New York), Nov. 21 (UPI-AFP).

Magsaysay would visit India, Pakistan, Indo-China, Burma and Thailand to create a close co-operation between the Asian countries.

LAHORE, November 21 (UPI)

THE United States had informally told India that it is considering making a military-aid-agreement with Pakistan in order to strengthen free world defence in South Asia", according to a despatch from the Associated Press of America published by the Pakistan Times here.

NAGPUR, Nov. 21 (HS): Mr. Wamanrao Bhambore, the 22-year-old son of Mr. Sitaramjee Bhambore, the Congress M.L.A. from Bhandara District has decided to walk down to Calcutta to attend the forthcoming 50th plenary session of the Congress to be held there in Kalyani Nagar.

Mr. Wamanrao is literally following in the foot-steps of his father, Mr. Sitaramjee who had in the past walked over long distances to attend the Congress sessions. The last session that he trekked down, was the Hyderabad Congress.

The despatch which the usually well-informed American News Agency released from its Washington Bureau said, "It was learnt Mr. Dulles sketched for Mr. G. L. Mehta, Indian Ambassador who interviewed the American Secretary of State on Monday last, the position of the United States.

The essence of this position is that the United States Government has not made a decision yet on what it will do about giving military equipment and advice to Pakistan, but it is considering making an agreement to that end.

"This is the standard agreement required by law and provides that the equipment supplied would be used for strengthening the free world and not, for example, as means of attacking a neighbouring country."

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 21.

An ass was arrested by police for injuring a passer by in Meh-sana it is learnt.

It is reported that a woman was passing near Railway station, an ass came running in a mischievous way and injured the woman, who had to be removed to hospital. Police took hold of the ass for the whole day.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

TENDERS are invited from experienced firms for handling Iron & Steel Materials at the undermentioned Stockyards of the Company. Intending Tenderers may apply for tender forms from that Branch Office in which they may be interested:

- AHMEDABAD Post Box No. 130, Relief Road.
- BOMBAY New India Assurance Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.
- KANPUR Post Box No. 161, "Navroz Buildings," Mahatma Gandhi Road, The Mall, Kanpur.
- JULLUNDUR Grand Trunk Road, Cantonment.
- MADRAS Post Box No. 103, 108, Armenian Street, Madras
- NAGPUR 14, King's Way.
- SECUNDERABAD 2, Rashtrapathi Road.
- VIZIANAGRAM Cantonment.
- SHALIMAR 31, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Tenders should be submitted to the Branch Office concerned direct on or before 22nd December 1953.

(7368)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Chief Engineer in an Electric Supply Company in North Bihar, comprising of Steam and Diesel Generating plants in the scale of Rs. 600-40-800-EB-40-1000 plus D.A. Well furnished rent free bungalow, free water supply and electricity.

Candidates must be a diploma or degree holder in combine Electrical and Mechanical or in Electrical Engineering from a recognised University or equivalent and must possess at least 5 years experience as a Chief Engineer or as a responsible Officer holding some high post in an Electric Supply Company. Higher initial pay may be given to specially qualified and experienced candidate. Applications with full details as to qualifications, experience and age together with testimonials should reach to Box No. 7367 The Bombay Chronicle, on or before the 11th December, 1953, No. T.A. will be allowed either for interview or for joining the post, if selected.

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF GOSAMVARDHANA

APPLICATIONS are invited for a temporary post of Survey Officer for conducting survey of the country with regard to the resources of the existing Gaushala institutions and the utilization of nomadic breeders for cattle development, in the scale of Rs. 275-25-500 (higher start may be given to deserving candidates) plus usual allowances so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 5th December, 1953. The candidates should possess the following qualifications:—

- ESSENTIAL:—
- (i) Degree or Diploma in Agriculture or Dairy or Veterinary;
- (ii) Post graduate training in Animal Husbandry or Dairying;
- DESIRABLE:— Management of a cattle or Dairy Farm for at least 5 years;
- AGE:—30 to 40 years, relaxable in the case of those already in Govt. service;
- Persons in Government service should apply through their employers and in the event of selection; will be governed under 'Foreign Service' terms contained in the Fundamental Rules.

HARBANS SINGH
Secretary.
Central Council of
Gosamvardhana
Jamnagar House Hutments,
NEW DELHI.
(7384)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM Re. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

SITUATION VACANT

Representative wanted by a Chemical Co., on Rs. 200/- p.m. plus T.A. etc. Local man preferred. Apply in details to Post Box 771, Calcutta-1.

(3811)

"A GIANT AMONG JOURNALISTS"

BUJ Tributes To Late S. Sadanand

BOMBAY, Saturday. Warm tributes were paid by city journalists to the memory of late Mr. S. Sadanand, founder-editor of the 'Free Press' group of papers, at a meeting held today at the premises of the Bombay Union of Journalists.

Mr. Sadanand left a trail and was a shining example of a journalist, said Dr. P. A. Dias, Mayor of Bombay, while paying his tribute. His sincerity of purpose and honesty of action were undoubted, he said further.

Mr. Frank Moraes, editor of 'The Times of India' described Mr. Sadanand as a man who served the profession well—he was a man who would walk by your side on a sunny Sunday and cold Friday as well.

Among others who spoke at the meeting were Mr. Amritlal Sheth, Mr. Appa Pendse, and Mr. C. K. Narayanaswamy.

A condolence resolution which was moved by the Chair and adopted by all standing placed on record the deep sense of sorrow at the passing away of Mr. S. Sadanand. The resolution said "Mr. Sadanand was a giant among journalists, fearless fighter in the cause of freedom and a friend of the Bombay Union of Journalists."

The meeting also passed another resolution mourning the death of Mr. Chandrakant Patil, former editor of 'Hindustan', a Gujarati daily, and veteran journalist.

THEFT CHARGE AGAINST RAIL WORKER

BOMBAY Saturday. Niwriti Aba an employee in the Matunga Railway Workshop, was arrested by the Mahim police on a charge of theft, on Friday. He was produced before the Bandra court, on Saturday, when the police alleged that he committed theft of brass bearings from the workshop and was arrested red-handed. He was ordered to be released on bail pending further investigations.

Adult Education Classes In City

BOMBAY, Saturday. The winter term of the adult education extension classes conducted by the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association will start from November 23 at various city centres. The courses are in Economics, Political theory, Sociology and Modern Indian and European languages. Technical subjects such as Radio communications, radio servicing are also included in the courses.

Those interested should enrol at the office of the Adult Education Association at Cama Oriental Institute Building 136, Apollo Street, Fort.

PROMINENT URDU POET PASSES AWAY

BOMBAY, Saturday. Azmat Talabkhan, popularly known as Maheshar Dehelvi (Arabic), a prominent Urdu poet and literature of Bombay expired today noon after a brief illness at the age of 40. He was ailing from Cancer.

He was born in Delhi. He was associated with various literary institutions of Delhi and Bombay. He was the ex-editor of "Shohrat" weekly of Delhi and "Hashr" weekly of Bombay. He leaves behind him a widow, two brothers and a large number of friends and disciples.

His friends and disciples intend to raise a fitting memorial to perpetuate his memory.

Man Arrested For Alleged Working Of Still

BOMBAY Saturday. Ramdular Matasaran was arrested by the Northern Preventive Section police, Bandra, on Thursday, as he is alleged to have been found operating a huge working still.

The police claimed to have seized 240 gallons of wash, 16 drums of illicit liquor and the still collectively valued at Rs. 625.

The suspect was put up before the Bandra court, on Saturday and was granted bail.

TWO WOMEN ARRESTED

Alleged Theft Of Silver Ware

BOMBAY, Saturday. Alleged to have committed theft of silver wares valued at Rs. 315 from the complainants flat, at Mahim, Ranibai Hari and Sarjabai Hasmya were arrested by the Mahim police, on Thursday.

The suspects were put up before the Bandra Court, on Saturday, and were allowed bail.

Dry Weather Over Country

POONA, Nov. 21 (UPI): Following is the all-India weather summary for today.

Except for local showers in Travancore-Cochin dry weather prevailed over the country.

Alleppey recorded 3/4" of rain. Night temperatures were appreciably below normal in South Madhyapradesh.

FORECAST valid until the evening of 22nd: Except for a few showers in Tamilnad and Travancore-Cochin weather will remain dry over the country.

Night temperatures may rise in South Madhya Bharat and north-west Madhya Pradesh.

3 ARRESTED UNDER DRUGS ACT

BOMBAY Saturday. Northern Preventive Section police, Bandra, arrested Anantari Narayan, Narayan Govardhan and Soma Budhiya, on Friday, under the Dangerous Drugs Act.

Producing the suspects before the Bandra court, on Saturday, the police alleged that the suspects were found in illicit possession of powdered cocaine and tablets valued at Rs. 750.

The suspects were granted bail pending further inquiries.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY

243 metres.
07-30 Mangal prabhat, 07-40 Programme, 07-45 G songs, 08-15 M S Shete, vocal, 11-10 Your choice, 11-45 Radio orch., 12-00 Rasoolan Bai, vocal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 V Mathur, sarod 13-40 Symp. concert.
17-30 M S Shete, vocal, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 G songs 18-30 P V Amberkar, vocal, 19-00 S R Naik, vocal, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-15 P V Amberkar, vocal, 20-45 G songs, 21-15 K music, 21-45 Cameo, 22-00 Concerto.

VARIATIONS 353m.

08-00 V Mathur, sarod 08-45 Y M Ranade, M songs, 12-15 Rasoolan Bai, vocal, 12-45 Music, 13-00 Y W Ranade, M songs, 13-30 H songs, 13-50 Shashikala Divekar, vocal, 14-10 S R Naik, vocal, 17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-20 S Parab party, M songs, 19-30 H songs, 20-30 Prabhat, books review, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-15 Y W Ranade, M songs, 21-30 V Mathur, sarod, 22-00 M S Shete, vocal, 22-30 Rasoolan Bai, vocal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 312-5m.—07-30 Prabhat, mangala, 07-45 Worship, 08-15 P G Bikanerwala, cl. vocal, 09-00 B Desai, G geets, 09-15 Cl. music from Delhi, 10-00 For children, 12-30 G songs, 12-45 K Joglekar party, chorus geets, 13-10 A Khan tabla, 18-00 B Desai, G geets, 18-10 A Khan, tabla, 18-20 B Buch, G geets, 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-35 Mixed geets (Ahm.), 19-00 P G Bikanerwala, cl. vocal, 19-15 B Buch, Vyas & Lalitji's works, 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 1935 Geet sudha, (Baroda), 20-30 Choice, 21-15 B Buch, G geets, 21-30 S Vin, G play.

POONA

375m.—07-30 Yagini Joglekar, music, 07-45 Jayamala Shiledar, khayal, 08-15 M V Sholapurkar, clarinet, 08-45 M V Harolikar, khayal, 18-00 M V Sholapurkar,

clarinet, 18-10 AIR artist, thumri, 18-20 For villages, M, 18-50 Locals, 19-00 Clarinet, 19-15 Yagini N Joglekar, M songs, 19-30 M V Harolikar, cl. music, 20-15 S S Deodhar, vocal, 20-30 Jayamala Shiledar, khayal, 20-45 Yagini Joglekar, vocal 21-15 Bhavgeets, 21-30 Jayamala Shiledar, kh. v.d.

RADIO CEYLON

19 and 41m.—Morning 7-00 It's a Great Day, 7-15 Light and Bright, 7-30 BBC News, 7-40 Singing Strings, 8-00 Serenade, 9-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Dizzy Fingers 9-00 Choice of People.
25 and 49m.—Evening 6-00 Tunes at Twilight, 6-15 Home News, 6-30 BBC News, News Talk, 6-45 Broadway Parade, 7-00 Men Behind Melody, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 On Wings of Song 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Musicale, 10-45 Music to Dream By.

MORNING-HINDI: 31m.—7-00/10-00 Hindi Music.

EVENING-HINDI: 41m.—6-00 p.m. Tamil Hour, 7-00 Hindi Music, 7-30 Bengali Music, 7-45 Lip-ton Show, 8-00 Binaca Geet Mala, 8-30 Jag Mohan Sings, 8-45 Hindi Requests, 9-30 Hindustani Gospel Hour.

R B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-10 BBC N Orch. 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-00 Eng. mag., 17-30 Forces' Show, 18-45 Mr Music!, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Much-binding.

EASTERN SERVICE — 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For students, 20-15 Health & hygiene 20-35 Mail bag.

"Gameo" Programme

On Sunday, November 22 at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast in 'GAMEO', a programme of humorous verses selected and presented by Pearl Choudhry. This can be heard on 243.9 and 61.98 metres.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Kartak Vad 2 2010
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 14 1930
Parsi: Khordad 22 1323
Sunrise: 6-50 a.m.
Sunset: 6-00 p.m.
Hightide 00-44, 12-34
Lowtide 06-44, 18-33

Today's Engagements

GOREGAON - BORIVLI TALUKA CONGRESS: Conference of Congress Workers at Mahatma Lalluchand High School, Gorbunder Road, 4-30 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING of those interested in the formation of Maha-Gujarat, at Liberty High School Hall, Princess Street, 4-30 p.m.

GHATKOPAR BALKAN-JI-BARI: Sir Homi Mody and Lady Mody will meet and address the children at 9-30 a.m. at R. A. V. High School.

CONGRESS MASS CONTACT: A public meeting of the Parsi community will be held at Sorab Palamkot Hall, Parsi Colony, Dadar, 6 p.m. Mr. S. K. Patil will address.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM: Meeting to condole the death of Mr. Sadanand, Sangam premises, Telang Road.

FEDERATION OF ALL-INDIA LOCAL AUTHORITIES: Executive Committee meeting at Bombay Municipal Office 11 a.m.

RAM RAJYA PARISHAD: Open session of the Conference Chowpatty 6 p.m.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE: Social gathering at League's office, Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, 4 p.m.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION: Conference of teachers, Convocation Hall 10-30 a.m.

BOMBAY YOUTH CIRCLE: 'A Date with Stars' at Neaz Cinema Laminton Road, 9-30 a.m.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra Service by Dr. Trivikram on 'Inference' at Radha Kunda Shivaji Park 5-30 p.m.

"UNITED LODGE OF THE SOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain. Public lecture on "The Science of Magic," at 6-15 p.m.

Hon. Magistrates' Reception To Morarji Desai

BOMBAY, Saturday. Bombay's Chief Minister Mr. Morarji Desai was accorded a reception by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay here today.

The pleasant function, which came off in the Taj Mahal Hotel this evening, was well attended. Among those present were Mr. Shantilal Shah, Minister for Labour and Health, Bombay, Miss Indumati Seth, Deputy Minister for Education, Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, Sir Behram Karanjia, Dr. A. Hameed and others.

The Chief Minister was shown round by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. He shook hands and chatted with all present.

The function was organised by the Society of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay.

Fruit & Flower Show At Victoria Gardens

POONA, Nov. 21 (UPI): Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, Poona, will hold a flower fruit and vegetable show at the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, in February, 1954.

Achievements Of Scouts And Guides Movement

PAKVASA'S TRIBUTE TO THEIR TEAM WORK

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"THE Bombay Government, I can tell you, is prepared to do everything it possibly can, as it feels that the Scouts and Guides movement can play an important part in the education of boys and girls, in moulding their character and imparting discipline".

These remarks were made by Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, former Governor of Madhya Pradesh and President of the National Council of Bharat Scouts and Guides while declaring open the Anand Bazar, a jumble sale organised by Guides at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, Cooperage, Bombay, this evening.

The sale will last till Sunday and close after a children's fancy dress parade in the afternoon.

Mr. Pakvasa using the Hindi term 'Anand' in its literal form said that it gave him great "anand"—pleasure to open the Anand Bazar, because, it was organised by the Guides and Bulbuls. Everything that was displayed for sale was the creative handiwork of the Guides.

UNDER COMMON FOLD

He observed that in Asia, our country had taken up the movement in the right spirit.

"I am a dreamer. I was dreaming that the movement should be the first servant of the people. Today, I am proud to state that it has attained this objective", he remarked. All Scout and Guide organisations were now happily united, he pointed out and added that it was a remarkable achievement.

There were 34,000 Scouts and 1,300 Guides under a common fold and in a few years, he hoped to see the movement spread in a most healthy manner and grow ten-fold.

SPIRIT COUNTS

It had to be, however, remembered that figures alone did not count but, extreme care had to be exercised to ensure that the spirit of this noble movement was properly preserved. Whatever the size of the body, the spirit also had to grow proportionately, of which he had not the least doubt.

Gandhiji had said that "learn while you earn" should be our national motto. Imbued with this spirit, the Guides and Bulbuls had prepared the different items which were on sale at the Anand Bazar. Whatever was realised by way of sales would go to a very worthy and deserving cause.

He appealed to the public to make the Bazar a great success and appealed to the Guides and Bulbuls to organise more such Bazaars in other parts of the city so as to earn more money for their movement.

CROWNING TRIBUTE

Earlier, Lady Kania, the State Commissioner of Guides, welcoming Mr. Pakvasa congratulated him on his election as the President of the National Council of the Bharat Scouts and Guides. It was a crowning tribute to the keen interest he evinced in the movement, Lady Kania said. She explained that it took the Guides and Bulbuls over six months to prepare the articles that were on sale today.

Varieties of choice pickles ranging in price from six annas to Rs. 2-8-0 a bottle, lovely and colourful paper flowers and beautiful vases and flower pots made out of discarded tins and clay, hand painted Christmas and greeting cards and telephone books, fancy handkerchiefs, 'baba' frocks for children and plastic purses, hand bags and aprons, woolen sweaters tea-cosies, made out of silk and other materials, a variety of pretty dolls and an assortment of other toys were some of the salient features of the Anand Bazar.

An additional attraction is a

Refreshment Stall which caters tempting delicacies. There is also a Fun Fair where a lot of real fun can be had at a small cost. The Bazar is a thing that must not be missed.

Stabbing In Court

HOWRAH, Nov. 21 (UPI): The court room of the SDO here was the scene of a murderous assault this afternoon.

It is stated that while a trial was proceeding the respective supporters of the accused and the complainant had a quarrel in which one of the former stabbed a member of the latter group.

Police arrested four persons with daggers in their possession. The injured man was removed to Howrah General Hospital.

ALLAHABAD 'VARSITY CONVOCATION

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 21 (UPI):— Nearly 2,500 students received various degrees at the annual Convocation of the Allahabad University held this afternoon. Prof. A. C. Banerji, Vice-Chancellor of the University, delivered the Convocation address.

Thirty-six students were awarded doctorate degrees in different subjects, while 40 students were awarded gold and silver medals for their high proficiency in various examinations.

SUGAR FACTORIES TO REOPEN

Mostly Educated Seeking Jobs

SHRIRAMPUR, Nov. 21 (HS): The sugar factories in Ahmednagar District are re-opening this week, and the work of recruiting hands has also started.

It is learnt that the number of 'illiterate' labour seeking employment is negligible this year, the majority being engaged on the farms due to a good harvest season this year. The educated are flocking at the factories for jobs, some of them carrying Matriculation or even Intermediate examination certificates.

Bhavnagar Maharaja's Munificence

(From Our Correspondent) RAJKOT, Nov. 21.

The Saurashtra Government has accepted with thanks the munificent donation of Rs. 2,50,000 for the Gopnathji Maternity Hospital at Bhavnagar given by the Maharaja Shree Krishnakumarsinhji of Bhavnagar, former Governor of Madras.

Red POWs Refuse To Parade

PAN MUN JON, Nov. 21 (UPI-AFP): Chinese and North Korean war prisoners refused to parade for Neutral Nations' investigators on Saturday morning and a probe of prison camps hospitals had to be called off. A group of five repatriated North Koreans were supposed to have pointed out anti-Communist agents at the parade. Prisoners of a prison hospital

DESHMUKH TURNS DOWN RED PLAN FOR DOLES

(Continued from Page VIII) and foreign exchange position. The first clearly indicated that increased investment could be undertaken without much risk. The employment situation demanded that increased investments must be undertaken while the foreign exchange considerations, which were more or less the ruling factor, reinforced the conclusion.

Replying to an interjection, the Finance Minister said that increased investment might lead to a slight increase in prices, but such a tendency could be kept within check.

It was for this reason, that the Planning Commission had decided to increase the total outlay on the plan by Rs. 175 crores of which details would be given to the House by the Planning Minister.

The investment in the public sector in the next two years would go upto Rs. 625 crores which meant more than doubling the rate of investment.

PRIVATE SECTOR

As regards private sector, the Finance Minister said, he could not reach an agreement with the Opposition on this point. He could only put forward his case about mixed economy. It was stated that unemployment problem could not be solved unless there was Socialism. No such thing was said about Communism. The remedy suggested by the Communist Leader was redistribution of land and setting apart Rs. 50 crores for doles to the unemployed.

DISTRIBUTING LAND

He could not see how land redistribution would solve the unemployment problem. It could of course distribute unemployment in the sense that more people would be under-employed. This however did not mean that he was opposed to land redistribution. On the contrary that was the Government's programme.

The suggestion about doles, Mr. Deshmukh said, was least expected from the Communist spokesman. He did not think any Communist country gave doles to the unemployed.

Many members: There is no unemployment in any Communist country.

The Finance Minister said that was a different matter, for he could understand the argument, that since the Government did not believe in the right philosophy it did not have the right answer.

INCENTIVES

As regards incentive to private sector, the Government was considering the question of setting up an Industrial Development Corporation. But he wanted to renew his assurance that whatever difficulty was felt owing to lack of long-term finance, the Government would come to assistance provided concrete schemes were put forward. Decision had obviously to be taken on the merits, of each case. So far the short-term help was concerned, the Reserve Bank had appointed a committee to consider the matter.

Regarding any fiscal steps, it would be better to wait the recommendations of the Taxation Inquiry Committee. Government was anxious to give all such help as the "resources permit and the national interest warrants".

Dr. A. Krishnaswamy, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Dr. Meghnad Saha and Mr. P. N. Raj Bhoj participated in the debate. The debate was inconclusive.

NASSER WITH KING SAUD



A mission from General Neguib, led by Lt. Col. Gamel Abdel Nasser, the Deputy Prime Minister, has arrived in Saudi Arabia to offer condolences on the death of King Ibn Saud to his son the new King Saud. Photo shows King Saud (centre) introduces Lt. Col. Nasser (left) to Crown Prince Saif El-Islam Badr, of Yemen.

CRICKET

(Continued from Page I)

pectable score of 90 runs when the tourists resumed their first innings on the third day of the first "unofficial" test match at Delhi.

Architect of India's success was S. P. Gupte. He captured the first three wickets in dramatic fashion. Marshall was stumped to a tempting one by him; Simpson went next caught and bowled; Emmett was lbw in the very next ball. Three wickets down for the addition of 71 runs to the overnight score of 42 for no loss.

After the first over from Ramchand on resumption of play today, the third day of the first test series between the SJOC and the Indian Eleven, skipper Umrigar employed double spin attack through Ghulam Ahmed and S. P. Gupte. Runs came in steadily and in half an hour's play the visitors total was 85 for no loss, thus adding 43 to their overnight total of 42. This included two sixers by Simpson, one off Gupte and another off Ghulam Ahmed.

The visitors' runs mounted quickly. However at 11-20 a.m. Gupte was rewarded with the wicket of Marshall who was lured out of the crease to enable wicket-keeper Tamhane to stump him. The SJOC's total was now 90, Simpson 45, Marshall 35.

Emmett joined Simpson who crossed his half century mark shortly after, although he was beaten by Gupte several times. At 11-30 the visitors scored their hundred losing one batsman only.

Ten minutes after, however, Simpson was caught and bowled by Gupte.

Worrell now came into partner Emmett. Emmett was out lbw to Gupte in the next delivery (113-3-10).

Emmett was completely deceived by a Googly from Gupte. Thus, with the completion of the first hour of play today, S.J.O.C. lost three wickets, all of which fell to Gupte.

Meuleman stepped into the breach and became associated with Worrell for the fourth wicket partnership. At 12-20 S.J.O.C. scored 150 runs for the loss of three wickets, but in the next over, Meuleman was clean bowled by Ghulam Ahmed (152-4-24). Edrich now joined Worrell.

Contrary to brisk knocks associated with Worrell, he was playing in a sedate manner, presumably aware of the heavy responsibility for the fate of his side which rests on his shoulders today. Gupte's spins were also exerting considerable respect from Worrell. Hardly five minutes were left for the lunch break, when Edrich was also deceived by a googly from Gupte and was caught by Ramchand at mid-

on (163-5-4). Loxton now came in to join Worrell.

In the second over on resumption of play after the lunch interval, Loxton fell to a catch by Ramchand at mid-on off S. P. Gupte (169-6-5). Skipper Barnett next came in.

WORRELL OUT

Worrell, the sheet-anchor of the Commonwealth team, fell a victim to a straight ball from Ghulam Mohammed which kept unusually low and spread eagled his wicket. Commonwealth's total now stood at 185 for the loss of seven wickets. Worrell was at the crease for 105 minutes to compile only 25 runs inclusive of two fours—a fact which was quite unlike his usual breezy game.

Next to come was Ramadhin, who was also the victim of S. P. Gupte, after scoring only four runs (192-8-4). Loader now joined his skipper at 2-35 P. M. Loader was stumped off Gupte and Berry, who came next also follow suit in a couple of minutes. Spinner Gupte bagged the last three wickets in two consecutive overs. Barnett, the skipper of the S. J. O. C. team, however, carried his bat through to the end. He stayed at the crease for 50 minutes, contributing only 13 runs.

Fatally Stabbed

BOMBAY Saturday.

Two stabbings took place within the past twenty-four hours in the city and suburbs, it is learnt from the police today.

In the first instance, a young Gurkha was fatally stabbed in broad daylight this morning at the railway premises at Koliwada.

Although no arrests have been reported so far, the motive of the murder is stated to be over a woman. Police investigations are proceeding.

In the second case, Madarshah Sattarshah, an old man of about 40, was stabbed in the back by some unknown person at Naigaum when the victim was walking along there late last night.

Police investigations are proceeding. In the meanwhile, Sattarshah has been detained in hospital.

Cop Arrested

BOMBAY Saturday.

A police constable was arrested by the Yellow Gate Police yesterday as he was found attempting to steal sewing machine parts from the Alexandra Docks.

Pending further inquiries the constable, whose name is stated to be Dadu Luxman Wadekar, was remanded to police custody by Chief Presidency Magistrate K. J. Khambatta at Esplanade Court.

UMPIRES GIFT GOAL TO TATAS

Khory Gives Way

BOMBAY Saturday. When the adjourned game between M. D. Billimoria and Sunny Khory was opened, Billimoria was a Rook to the good and though later he returned this extra material he was at no time in serious difficulties in their third round game of the Chess Club of India Championship at Chetana on Monday.

Khory was compelled to accept the return of the material at the cost of two passed Pawns which ultimately forced him to surrender a minor piece to stop them from Queening. Yet he was not in absolute difficulties positionally, but was in serious time trouble, having scarcely two minutes in which to play seven moves. This time pressure told on his game and he made a serious blunder allowing Billimoria to exchange all pieces with the gain of the exchange and remain a full Rook up once more. At this position Khory resigned.

The other adjourned game between Homi Katki and M. D. Billimoria was not played out as Katki resigned without opening the cover.

Air Force Wins Comfortably

POONA, Nov. 21.

The three day fixture between the Indian Air Force and Western Command ended today with a 7 wicket victory for the Air Force. Set to make 246 runs in 4-12 hours for a win the Air Force hit up 251 runs for the loss of 5 wickets.

Western Command score 326 runs in their 1st innings. The Air Force replied with 331. Batting again Western Command declared when they had lost 8 wickets for 246 runs.

A feature of Western Command's second innings today was the chanceless century by Lt. Mahipat Singh. He played aggressive cricket, punishing anything loose.

The following are the scores:

WESTERN COMMAND
(1st Innings) 326
AIR FORCE (1st Innings) 331
WESTERN COMMAND
(2nd Innings) for 8 wickets
declared 246

(Lt.-Col. Ranbir Singh not out 33; Lt. Tandon c. Joshi b. Misra 2; Lt. Mahipat Singh run out 109; Maj. Ra. Singh b. Misra 26; Capt. Dittia lbw Misra 24; Capt. Hamat Singh b Misra 6; Lt.-Col. Dalvi stumped Gundu b Muddiah 3; Capt. Inderjit c Joshi b. Mehra 23; Lt. Iqbal Karan stumped Gundu b Mehra 3 Capt. Cheema not out 8; Extras 9 Total 246 for 8 wickets declared.

INDIAN AIR FORCE (2nd Innings) 251 for 5 wickets. A/C Gundu b Iqbal Karan 48; A/C Baskaran b Mahipat Singh 35; P/O Ganesan lbw Iqbal Karan 3; Sgt. Jadav not out 114; P/O Joshi not out 37; Extras 14. Total 251 for 5 wickets.

Today's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage
3-00 p.m. Bhoiwada vs. Illaco.
4-00 p.m. St. Francis Goan "B" vs. Youth Union; 5-00 p.m. Young Aryans vs. Young Labour (Div. III, Harwood League).

HOCKEY

B.P.H.A. Ground
3-50 p.m. Young Sports vs. Goans; 5-00 p.m. Lusitanians vs. Indian Navy (Senior Division).

SQUASH

Cricket Club of India
5-30 p.m. W. I. and National Championships finals.

State Police Trounce Tramwaymen

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TATA Sports 'A' can thank umpire Dominic Fernandes for a solitary goal that gave them two valuable points against Central Railway 'A' in the Senior Hockey League this evening at the BPHA Ground, while earlier Bombay State Police trounced BEST by seven goals to one, a feature of which was a series of four goals in a row by Lazarus.

Umpire Dominic was the subject of a constant barrage of boos from the well packed stands because of the goal he awarded Tatas in the eleventh minute of play after Carvalho's penalty corner hit Gerry Williams' foot and deflected into goal.

It was quite possible that the crowded goal area prevented the umpire getting a good view, but that was how things stood and a division of points could have been a correct index.

Central Railway were, without the services of Munir and Kishen, while substitutes A. Fernandes and P. Pereira proved unequal to the task. Ramloo, Pillay and Thangavelu did their utmost, but Tatas defence relied upon their first time tactics to clear and spoil at every stage. Twice Carvalho came to the rescue of Tatas with goalline saves even after the goalkeeper was beaten.

Tatas, despite their strong attack, found the Railway defence formidable. Pyarelal was outstanding, while Lal Mahomed and Quayyum stamped out many a promising move. But Pyarelal was outstanding in defence and attack. He put the game into the opponents half so often that a goal seemed imminent. But it was not to be so.

The teams were:—

TATA SPORTS: L. Pinto; Carvalho, Gentle; B. D'Costa, P. Ferrao, Perumal; J. D'Mello, G. Williams, N. D'Souza, Braganza, F. Coutinho.

CENTRAL RAILWAY: G. Mahomed; Lal Mahomed, Quayyum; Venogopal, Pyarelal, Rudravelu, Thangavelu, Pillay, A. Fernandes, Ramloo, Peter Pereira.

Umpires: D. Fernandes and J. Fernandes.

Earlier, Bombay State Police scored a resounding 7 goals to one victory over BEST in the same division.

Lazarus was responsible for the first four goals in the initial half; the first was from Chavan's pass; the second from a forward pass and the next two from Solanki's centres.

Bidappa reduced the margin for BEST in the second half. Jaiwant scored the fifth and sixth and Nagarwalla completed the tally from a penalty.

A feature of the defences' work was the good goalkeeping of Azavedo for BEST.

The teams were:—

B. S. POLICE: D. Shenbh; Dias, Jameson; Agre, Nagarwalla, Miranda; Salunke, Jaiwant, Lazarus, Ingle, Chavan.

BEST: Azavedo; Bidappa, Amon; Sajjan, Mulla, Monteiro; Rego, Bhimrao, Andrade, Kuttappa, Moraes.

Indian Hockey XI For Indonesia

DJAKARTA, Nov. 21 (NAFEN). Indonesian papers gave prominent place to a news report from Singapore which said the Indian hockey XI due to visit Malaya plans to visit Indonesia as well.

Indian Embassy sources here warned fans not to be too sure the Indians will visit Indonesia. The Embassy has not received any information about this visit, these sources said.

The Indians are scheduled to play several matches in Singapore and also in Kuala Lumpur.

TWO BIG EVENTS IN JUBBULPORE

(From Our Own Correspondent) JUBBULPORE, Nov. 20.

The impending Ranji Trophy fixture between Holkar and Madhya Pradesh, to be played at Jubbulpore, and the Central India Badminton Championships, the first of their kind in these parts to be held here in the first week of December, are being talked of with considerable enthusiasm and interest in sporting circles.

In regard to the former event arrangements are proceeding apace, the Garrison Ground is undergoing a complete metamorphosis, with stands making their appearance rapidly on the East side and the turf gradually changing from russet brown to green, the wicket is being renovated put right for the great occasion, and things in general working out for the entire success of the fixture.

Novices' Boxing Today

BOMBAY, Saturday

The Novices tournaments at the Police HQ will be resumed on Sunday evening and should provide a good evening's enjoyment that they used to afford boxing fans before the monsoons. The 'Mighty Atom' Sam Jadhav makes a welcome return to the ring after a long lay-off due to illness. Sammy Khatau and Peter Prince will be seen in exhibition bouts against selected opponents.

Bharatsingh, meets P. C. Surve, while Solomon and Randeria are two hard hitters who will clash. There will be a nominal charge of 4 annas for ringside seats otherwise admission will be free.

Boxing will commence at 6-00 p.m. sharp on Sunday 22nd Nov.

The programme is as follows:—
M. Lee (80 lbs.) Rangers vs. M. Mehta (80 lbs.) ZPHL; R. More (58 lbs.) Rangers vs. R. Page (60 lbs.) Rangers; G. Swami (63 lbs.) Rangers vs. N. Elavia (68 lbs.) ZPCHL; B. Moses (116 lbs.) Maccabi vs. Boy Constable Dalvi (108 lbs.) Police; P. Aristotle (84 lbs.) Rangers vs. K. Patel (90 lbs.) ZPCHL; Boy Constable Janardan (105 lbs.) Police vs. M. Bharrucha (100 lbs.) ZPCHL; Sam Jadhav (61 lbs.) Rangers vs. R. Perry (64 lbs.) Rangers; P. Wemyss (105 lbs.) Rangers vs. O/D A. Joseph (108 lbs.) Navy; Wtr. A. Dirksen (132 lbs.) Navy vs. C. Rodericks (135 lbs.) Rangers; H. R. Kotwal (124 lbs.) ZPCHL vs. G. A. D'Souza (126 lbs.) Rangers; O/D P. Alexander (116 lbs.) Navy vs. P. C. Rane (119 lbs.) Police; Sammy Khatau (111 lbs.) Petits vs. A. Amrut (106 lbs.) Petits; S. B. Utchil (118 lbs.) Rangers vs. A. Irani (124 lbs.) ZPCHL; Peter Prince (150 lbs.) Rangers vs. Hav. Janardan (155 lbs.) Kevin Bacon (148 lbs.) D. Wadia (148 lbs.); P. C. Surve (118 lbs.) Police vs. Bharatsingh (116 lbs.) Rangers; S. Solomon (135 lbs.) Maccabi vs. K. Randeria (128 lbs.) ZPCHL.

Foiled



Tatas were lucky to beat Central Railway by a solitary goal in the Senior Hockey League on Saturday evening at the BPHA Ground. Picture shows Ghulam Mahomed, the Railway custodian, rushing out to foil Gerry Williams.

BSAAA Fixes Qualifying Standards For Athletics

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The B.S.A.A.A. have decided to fix up the following qualifying Standard in selecting athletes to represent Bombay at the next National Games to be held at New Delhi in the month of March 1954.

QUALIFYING STANDARDS FOR ATHLETIC EVENTS

EVENTS	MEN	Time/height/distance.
100 m. Run		11.1 sec.
200 m. Run		22.5 sec.
400 m. Run		51.5 sec.
800 m. Run		2 mts. 3 sec.
1500 m. Run		4 mts. 15 sec.
5000 m. Run		15 mts. 45 sec.
10000 m. Run		33 mts. 45 sec.
110 m. Hurdles		15.8 sec.
400 m. Hurdles		56.3 sec.
10000 m. Walk		55 mts.
50 Km. Walk		5 hrs. 45 mts.
Marathon Race		3 hrs. 10 mts.
Running High Jump		5 ft. 10 ins.
Running Long Jump		22 ft.
Running Hop, Step and Jump		41 ft.
Putting the Shot		11 ft.
Pole Vault		38 ft. 6 ins.
Throwing the Discus		115 ft.
Throwing the Javelin		160 ft.
Throwing the Hammer		130 ft.

WOMEN

100 m. Run	13.0 sec.
200 m. Run	27.2 sec.
80 m. Hurdles	14.0 sec.
Running High Jump	4 ft. 5 ins.
Running Long Jump	15 ft. 4 ins.
Throwing the Javelin	80 ft.
Throwing the Discus	155 ft.
Putting the Shot	28 ft.

The B.S.A.A.A. have decided to adhere to the above qualifying Standards in selecting athletes to represent the State of Bombay. The selection committee, however, reserves the right to include New promising athletes, if any, who are slightly below the standard laid down above.

PHYSICAL CULTURE CONTEST

BOMBAY Nov. 21.

Bombay State Novices Championship held at Bandra concluded today. The team championship went to Save's Physical Culture Institute who totalled 21 points. Modern Health Home are second with 17 points and Amar Hind and Tata Sports Club tied for the third place with 11 points each.

The Iron Club won the senior Mr. Bandra contest—winners were 1. S. Bushery, 2. Hoemazdy Tayyab Mewes and junior Bandra contest was also annexed by the Iron Club—winners were 1. Farok Sabani, 2. Farok Godre! Limji Mistry presided and gave away the prizes.

"Father" Of English Football Dead

LONDON, Nov. 21 (NAFEN).—The death was announced today of the Reverend John Spencer-Mullins Walker, aged 103, "father" of English football and the man who helped frame years ago the present rules of the Football Association.

Suburban Chess

BOMBAY Saturday.

Both J. C. Kothari and A. Munim, by winning their games against D. Parekh and S. G. Saraya, share the lead at the conclusion of the fifth round of the Suburban Chess Tournament at the Sarvajani Sports Club, Gujarati Mandal, Vile Parle, East.

Kothari and Munim also have one game adjourned between them, and, since the tournament is being run on the Swiss System, becomes a crucial game for both. In the event of either winning the other takes second place.

The results of the fifth round were:—

J. C. Kothari 1; D. Parekh 0; K. Munim 1; S. G. Saraya 0; Dinish Mehta 0; R. Haridas 0; K. A. Venkatachalam 1; K. Mehta 0; S. Talati 0; C. T. Vora 1; Kothari 0, J. Mehta 1; K. Mehta 0, N. Kothari 1; Semlani 0, I. Patel 1; N. Takkur 0, Arvind Shah 1; P. Bhukhena 1, R. Bhukhena 0; D. Kapadia 0, Bansilal Shah 1.

New Crescent Fancied To Win Victory Cup

SANDY SLIPPER, DAY'S BEST

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

THE FIVE-YEAR-OLD UMIDWAR ENTIRE, NEW CRESCENT, HAS RECENTLY GONE AN EXCELLENT GALLOP IN PRIVATE AND AFTER WATCHING HIS FINE SPURT YESTERDAY MORNING, I AM INCLINED TO MAKE HIM MY CHOICE FOR THE VICTORY CUP TO BE RUN OVER SEVEN FURLONGS TOMORROW AT MAHALUXMI. STIFF RESISTANCE IS FEARED FROM STARRY WAY, A GOOD WINNER AT BANGALORE LAST SEASON.

Maharaja of Morvi's Sandy Slipper, the top-weight in The Hughes Memorial Plate is, at the moment, as fit as a fiddle and is my best in the card.

Following are the probable runners, with their riders and my selections:—

THE BELAPUR PLATE

Distance—7 Furlongs

Surya Priya (Purtu S.) 9-4 Bachelor Boy (Kadam) 5-3. Atinette (Khade P.) 9-1. Peace Maker (—) 9-0. Malabar Star (Pierce) 9-0. Homely (—) 8-10. Navelly (Kasbekar) 8-9. Paper Mone (Ganpat S.) 8-1. Little Tom (—) 7-2.

ATINETTE Win
SURYA PRIYA Next Best

THE RAJKOT PLATE

Distance—1-1/4 Miles

Bright Steel (—) 9-4. Roda Bay (Purtu S.) 8-10. Lira Malt (Aurobinda) 8-10. Pet Hand (Russi M.) 8-9. Masked Lad (Damodar) 8-3. Gay Boy (Kadam) 8-3. Para Day (Khade P.) 7-13. Kirandevi (Kasbekar) 7-13. Liberator (Md. Yusuf) 7-13. Shere Khan (—) 7-11. S. 7-12. Lucky Guard (—) 7-11. Sterling Silver (—) 7-10. Gay Duke (Sawai) 7-9.

RODA BAY Win
SHERE KHAN. Next Best
If ab. PARA DAY

THE DONGRI PLATE

Distance—6 Furlongs

Daamini (Kader) 9-0. Bhupat (Kasbekar) 8-10. Happy Dream (Aurobinda) 8-10. Parast (Auro) 8-10. La Ronde (Eldin) 8-4. Aspiration (Medhe) 8-4. Sun Street (Purtu S.) 8-10. Santa Maura (Chavan S.) 8-7. Veronica (Shiba) 8-1. Gudiya (Ganpat S.) 8-1.

HAPPY DREAM Win
SUN STREET Next Best

THE VICTORY CUP

Distance—7 Furlongs

Aman (Aurobinda) 9-4. Der-Nue-Wey (Cracknell) 9-2. Yaar (Damodar) 9-0. Zareen (—) 8-13. Chhoti Sahib (Bhosle) 8-13. Firdausi (—) 8-10. Assault (Hanuman) 8-10. Golden Orb (Sibbritt) 8-9. Mahboob II (—) 8-9. Pearl King (—) 8-8. Revtee (Kasbekar) 7-13. New Crescent (Khade P.) 8-6. Starry Way (Eldin) 8-4. Grand Success (—) 8-1. Fitz Call (Evans) 8-1. Awaara (Purshottam) 7-13. Zam Zam (—) 7-13. Star Prince (Kheem S.) 7-13. Demaineta (Devaney) 7-9. Genuine (Shiba) 7-9. Paddy's Gift (—) 7-6. Chhoti Slam (I. Khan) 7-4.

NEW CRESCENT Win
STARRY WAY Next Best

THE HUGHES MEMORIAL

PLATE—Distance 1 Mile.

Sandy Slipper (Kheem S.) 9-4. Implacable (Eldin) 8-12. Charmed

Flight (Evans) 8-9. Lonely Light (Damodar) 8-6. Eastern Sea (Cracknell) 8-4. Neapolitan Bride (Whiteside) 8-4. Jack Diamond (—) 7-10.

SANDY SLIPPER Win
NEAPOLITAN BRIDE Next Best

THE HOSPET PLATE

Distance—7 Furlongs

Golden Night (Evans) 9-4. Golden Flight (—) 9-3. Starshell (Sibbritt) 9-1. Well Away (Purtu S.) 9-0. Zahir (—) 8-13. Flemington (anuman S.) 8-12. Love's Legend (Cracknell) 8-12. Thunderer (Khade P.) 8-1. Birthday Pride (Ganpat S.) 8-7. Harlem Princess (Pierce) 8-7. Halcyon Days (Eldin) 8-5. Marhaba (Kader) 8-4. Mustang (Purshottam) 8-3. Anamica (Shiba) 8-2. Galloping Lad (—) 7-11. Fulnana (—) 7-10. Firelight (Dar) 7-10. Naaz (Devaney) 7-8.

GOLDEN NIGHT Win
LOVE'S LEGEND Next Best

CHOICE TREBLE

ATINETTE
NEW CRESCENT
SANDY SLIPPER

FLUKES

MASKED LAD
YAAR



Robert Cummings and Babara Hale in Columbia's rip-roaring comedy "First Time" which comes to the New Empire on Nov. 27.

16 PERSONS GIVE UP FAST

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, November 21.

Mr. Jamiatzam Acharya gave up fast unto death at Wadhwan on Wednesday together with 15 others who had likewise resolved to emulate his example to get the wrongs of the Saurashtra Barkhalidars redressed.

The Thukere Saheb Shree Chandrasinhji, M.L.A., of Dhrol and Mr. Balkrishna Shukla, M.L.A., of Rajkot assured Mr. Acharya that they would urge in the Saurashtra State Assembly and on the Saurashtra Government granting 16 bighas of land for personal cultivation at land revenue rate of four annas per bigha payable for 18 years to the Barkhalidars in possession of over 200 bighas of land. The aforesaid M.L.A.'s.

Temple Closed Against Harijan Entry

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, November 21.

Orthodox Hindus of Khukhi-Jalla in Saurashtra got the local temple closed on November 15 on hearing of the Harijan's alleged resolve to enter the temple for 'darshan'. The hotel keepers and confectioners of Upleta suspended business on November 13, 14 and 15 lest the Harijans might enter to hotels. The Harijans who had quitted to town returned to Upleta on the hotels having been reopened on last Sunday evening.

Tax Exemption For "Kulavadhu"

The Government of Bombay has exempted all future performances of the Marathi drama "Kulavadhu" from the payment of entertainment duty throughout the State of Bombay, up to July 31, 1954.

The concession does not, however, apply in cases of performances held in aid of funds or institutions which are not eligible for or entitled to any financial assistance from the Government.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 21 (UPI-APP): Indonesian visa granted to Gershon Agron, Editor of the "Jerusalem Post" by Indonesian Consul General in Bombay, was revoked here yesterday.

M. P. PAPER MILL INAUGURATED

NAGPUR, Nov. 21 (UPI): The Ballarpur Paper and Straw Board Paper mills, the first paper manufacturing concern in this state, was inaugurated today at Ballarpur (Chanda district) by Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. Shri D. K. Mehta, Industries Minister of the State Government presided over the formal opening ceremony.

The mills are scheduled to produce 25 tons of paper per day.

Year's Practical Work For Medicos

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Nov. 21: Medical graduates may soon be required to undergo one year's practical experience before entering private practice or service. This practical experience is likely to include compulsory medical service in the rural areas.

It is gathered that the proposal has been approved by some universities and is being considered by the Indian Medical Council and the various State Governments and the Central.

As this compulsory apprenticeship will extend the period of the entire medical course, it is possible that the period of the study of medicine in colleges may be reduced by a year or eighteen months.

CANADIAN PROTEST TO U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (UPI-APP): The Canadian Government has instructed its Ambassador in Washington to express the surprise of the Ottawa Cabinet at the publication of certain documents used by Congressional Investigating Committees in the Harry Dexter White case, a U.S. State Department spokesman said yesterday.

The Canadian Ambassador had made a demarche to this effect with Under-Secretary of State Walter Bedell-Smith on Thursday, the spokesman said. The Canadian Ambassador asked the U.S. Government for clarification of the incident and the State Department has taken his request under consideration, the spokesman added.

LONDON, Nov. 21 (UPI-APP): Queen Elizabeth who celebrated her sixth wedding anniversary yesterday is leaving on Monday for Bermuda and Jamaica on her way to Australia and New Zealand.

Latest Spurts

Love's Legend Shanes Well

(By Our Track Reporter)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the pick of the spurts noted today at Mahaluxmi. TAN TRACK:

HARLEM PRINCESS (Pierce) was closely followed by MAHBOOB II (RB) when covering three furlongs in 37-1/5 secs.

LOVE'S LEGEND (Cracknell) beat DEMAINETA (Devaney) when concerned in a dash over three furlongs. She returned 36 1/2 secs.

WELL AWAY (Purtu) moved smoothly over three furlongs and recorded 36-4/5 secs.

FULNANA (RB) was attended by MALABAR STAR (Pierce) when travelling over three furlongs. Timing 38 secs.

VIKING (RB) showed out from GAY DUKE (Sawai) when sent over three furlongs. Both were in hand and clocked 38 1/2 secs.

SUN STREET (N. Singh) was placed in front of hard held RODA BAY (Purtu) when concerned in a three-furlong spurt. Timing 38 secs. Watch the first-named.

LONELY LIGHT (Gangaram) clocked three-furlongs in 36 1/2 secs.

HALCYON DAYS (Eldin) moved in hand when sent over three furlongs and recorded 38 secs

IMPLACABLE (Eldin) was not fully extended when out over three furlongs. Timing 38 secs

AWARA (Purshottam) clocked three furlongs in 38 1/2 secs. He was well in hand.

CHHOTI SLAM (I. Khan) GEN-CHOTA (Pierce) and VERONICA (Shiba) were placed in the order mentioned when covering three furlongs in 37 1/2 secs.

BHAGAT STAGES FINE RECOVERY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

HAVING lost the first game in his semi-final round match, Colonel N. S. Bhagat displayed great store of stamina to stage a magnificent recovery against Narpal Singh of Idar and enter the final of the National Squash Championships, which are being held in conjunction with the Western India Open Championships at the Cricket Club of India courts. The Army champion now meets the holder, Narpal Singh of Jodhpur in the final tomorrow evening.

Narpal Singh of Jodhpur, who is the holder of the Western India for many years past, found no difficulty in getting the better of Mahinder Singh and beat him in three easy games.

The Bhagat-Narpal Singh encounter produced many thrilling moments and it was the superior stamina of the Army player that told in the end, the Idar player was not able to win more than the first game.

The women's singles semi-final provided squash of a very interesting nature; while Mrs. Gladys Rigall, the top-seeded player from the United Kingdom, disposed of Mrs. Leela Uttamsingh in three easy games, Miss Tehmi Vakeel found in Miss Kumud Apte a very tough opponent who took her to the full distance of five games.

The following were today's results:—

Men's Singles

SEMI-FINALS: R. K. Narpal Singh (Jodhpur) beat Mahinder Singh (Bombay) 9-6, 9-7, 9-2; Col. N. S. Bhagat (Army) beat Narpal Singh (Idar) 8-10, 10-8, 9-3, 10-8.

Women's Singles

SEMI-FINALS: Mrs. Gladys Rigall beat Mrs. Leela Uttamsingh 9-0, 9-2, 9-1; Miss Tehmi Vakeel beat Miss Kumud Apte 3-4, 10-9, 2-9, 5-9, 10-3.

Juniors Singles

SEMI-FINALS: Pratap Lulla

beat Suri Sudershan 10-8, 9-5, 9-4; M. H. Chinoy beat Pramod Nair 4-9, 9-7, 6-9, 9-7, 9-7.

Professionals Singles

SEMI-FINALS: Jamal Din beat Khan Din 9-6, 9-3, 9-2; D. L. Shinde beat Yusuf Khan 9-1, 9-4, 9-5.

RESERVE BANK BEAT ASNORA

BOMBAY Saturday.

Asnora Sports Club were most unlucky to concede a goal and both points to Reserve Bank in the Third Division of the Harwood Football League at the Cooperage Football ground, on Saturday. Asnora's fault lay in three of their team not turning up in time and thereby paving the way for the rivals to win, by a solitary goal.

Reserve Bank, who dominated the exchanges for the first ten minutes, scored through outside right Salian who deflected a move by centre-forward Verghese. The turning up of the absentees changed the trend of play and the Banksmen were forced to be on the defence. All the good moves by Asnora only resulted in narrow escapes for the rivals. Outside-right Francis Fernandes was badly let down by his colleagues in the finishing stages; the close range chances would have given Asnora a convincing win. In the other match Richardson and Cruddas had the better of Lever Sports by the odd goal of three. D. Giggins and L. Silveira scored for the Engineers, while M. Stone reduced the margin for the soap-makers.

Earlier, Twinkle Stars failed to keep their engagement to play Young Parel who fielded only eight men.



Mr. J. Britschgi, General Secretary of the Alliance International de Tourisme, Geneva, who is on a visit to India to attend the conference of Asian Automobile Associations convened by him, held a press conference at the WIAA's office at Churchgate Reclamation on Saturday at 11 a.m. He is seen in the picture addressing the conference.

PROMOTING TOURISM

Britschgi's Address At WIAA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"WE are trying to sponsor a road from London to Calcutta in order to promote international automobile tourism", said Mr. J. Britschgi, General Secretary of the Alliance International de Tourisme, Geneva, who is in India to attend the conference of Asian Automobile Associations convened by him in Bombay on the 23rd, 24th and 25th instant.

Mr. Britschgi was addressing a press conference at the W.I.A.A. office this morning. The aim and objects of the "Alliance" are to establish close contacts between different continents, promote international motoring by encouraging and facilitating movements of tourists, improving touring conditions, building rest houses wherever necessary and ensuring proper petrol supply conditions and organising break-down services.

Mr. D. N. Khandke, President of the Western India Automobile Association said: "Motoring is the 'open sesame' to the country's prosperity and progress and not an unwanted pastime of the idle rich as it was at one time wrongly supposed to be."

Raglan Squire On Way To India

LONDON, Nov. 21 (NAFEN): Forty-year-old Raglan Squire, son of poet Sir John Squire, left London by air today on the first stage of a five-week tour of South-east Asia and India.

Mr. Squire, who is an expert on modern scholastic and hospital designing, has been commissioned by the University of Rangoon to design and build a new technical college. He will take the opportunity to call at Bombay and Delhi.

Personal

RAJ BHAVAN NEWS
BOMBAY, Nov. 21.
Rear-Admiral N. V. Dickinson, DSO., DSC., came to tea.
The Governor of Bombay dined with the members of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association at the Willington Sports Club.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, Nov. 21.
New York cotton market was closed today.

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.
Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1965 to 1967-8.
Indian Iron Rs. 26 to 26-1.

Lohia's Advice To Socialists

NO PARTICIPATION IN COALITION GOVT.

WANAPARTY, Nov. 21 (UPI): Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, the Socialist leader, declared here today that the Socialist Party should seek to achieve "electoral adjustments" and no more with parties that oppose Government of the day or which pulled down Government in such states where more than two parties are represented in the legislature.

Dr. Lohia who was inaugurating the first annual conference of the Hyderabad State Praja Socialist Party today stated that the party should not participate in a Government arising out of such action (electoral adjustments) but tolerate it, as long as it served the interests of the masses. This two-fold policy, Dr. Lohia claimed, ensured national welfare as well as growth of the Socialist movement. However, he said a great deal of internal discipline among the Socialists and self-abnegation became necessary to pursue such a policy.

Dr. Lohia said that party men should understand that programmes and principles would not be subsidiary to arbitrary judgment regarding national welfare, made by individuals. He was obviously referring to the situation arising out of Mr. T. Viswanathan joining the Andhra Ministry against the wishes of the National Executive.

Rangoon Ban On Remittances

RANGOON, Nov. 21. (NAFEN):

The Exchange Control Department of the Union Bank of Burma has instructed authorised dealers in foreign exchange to stop all remittances abroad pending a re-check by police of all General Permits for regular monthly remittances by individuals.

This step follows official disclosures of irregularities by which foreign exchange to the tune of millions of rupees has found its way out of Burma in shady transactions.

The Exchange Control Department states there is wide-spread abuse of remittance facilities and that unscrupulous persons are making use of permits which have long expired.

This temporary clamping-down on all remittances abroad will inconvenience families who are mostly in India and, in some cases, in the United Kingdom.

Britain's Million Lonely Women

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, By Air.

MORE than a million women in Britain are lonely women; and the number of lonely men is 317,700.

Over half of homes in Britain have no children under sixteen in them.

In 1952 the people in Britain drank 26 million barrels of beer, 10 million gallons of spirits and smoked 280 million pounds of tobacco.

In the same year the country spent:— £3,315 millions on food, £850 millions on drink, £821 millions on tobacco and £1,017 millions on clothing.

The get-married young habit is spreading; nearly half the girls in London aged between twenty and twenty-four are wives. And fifty-one in every 1,000 girls, aged between 15 to 19 have husbands. But there are five times as many divorced persons as there were 20 years ago.

The above facts are revealed in two Government publications issued last week.

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER INCIDENTS

Nehru Assures There Is No Large Upheaval

NEW DELHI, November 21 (UPI).

THE Prime Minister said today in the House of the People that according to reports received upto date, about 40 members of the Government party were killed by the DAF-LAS in Subansiri District of the North-Eastern Frontier Agency on the 22nd October. The remaining 60 to 70 members of the party had been held in detention by the Tribals. About half a dozen of them had since been released.

Pandit Nehru, who was replying to a short notice question on the incident by Mr. Debeshwar Sharma, said, "we need not imagine that any large upheaval has anywhere taken place" in the area, though the incident was a "serious and tragic" one.

He said the Government could have bombed the Tribal villages and killed a large number of their people, but "the policy of our Government is not to strike terror or kill and destroy indiscriminately."

Taking a "strong, dignified and imaginative" policy, Government had warned them that if they did not surrender the hostages, arms and ammunition captured by them by a certain date, action would be taken against them.

loss on the deal does not, therefore, arise.

Additional Excise Duty

ACTION AGAINST DEFIANT MILLS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21 (UPI): A bill to authorise the levy of additional excise duty on dhobies issued from any mill over and above its quota was introduced in the House of the People by Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, Commerce Minister, today.

The additional excise duty would be levied on a graduated scale and would range from two annas per yard to eight annas per yard. This, according to the statement of objects and reasons, is considered to be the best method of restricting the manufacture of dhobies by mills; a restriction imposed with a view to assisting the handloom industry. According to orders passed by Government of India in January 1950, the production of dhobies by mills was restricted to 60 per cent of their average monthly production during the period April 1951 to March 1952.

While mills, by and large, conformed to this restriction, certain units did produce dhobies in excess of their quota. Imposition of additional excise duty is expected to discourage such production.

BANKING BILL DISCUSSION

The House of the People today took up for general consideration the bill further to amend the Banking Companies Act, 1949. It seeks to replace and ordinance promulgated on the 24th of October last.

Moving the bill for consideration of the House, Mr. Anna Chandra Guha, Deputy Minister for Revenue and Expenditure explained the background to the proposed legislation.

"MARIAN YEAR" DECLARED

Special Arrangements For Tourists

His Holiness Pope Pius XII has declared 1954 to be a Marian Year. It is expected that numerous pilgrims from every part of the world will come to Rome and to the most renowned Sanctuaries of the Holy Virgin to worship Her and to participate in some special ceremonies which will take place.

Many Canonizations and Beatifications will take place at St. Peter's in Rome.

It will interest Pilgrims and others who may visit Italy in 1954 to know that the Organisation known as OROPA, which is a special technical aid Committee set up in collaboration with the Italian Government and Papal authorities will assist pilgrims and also undertake voyages of cultural and social interest. It has Offices in Rome, Largo Chigi 19. Further information may also be obtained from the ENIT Office, Bombay, Vaswani Mansions, Behind Ritz Hotel.

PARIS, Nov. 21 (UPI-APP): The French Foreign Minister was taken ill while he was on his legs speaking before the National Assembly on foreign policy yesterday.

RESTRICTED TURNOVER IN TATA STEELS

Cotton Mill Shares Quietly Steady

BOMBAY, Nov. 21. The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled steady but business was limited and price fluctuations were confined to a narrow range. The undertone of the market was good but buyers were cautious.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1961-4 and declined at Rs. 1958-12 under scattered liquidation. At this level there was renewed buying and the market advanced at Rs. 1962-8. Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 336 and Indian Irons were done at Rs. 25-13.

Among mills Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 397-8 and Kohinoor were quoted at Rs. 299. Svadeshi mill shares came in business at Rs. 264.

In the miscellaneous section As-

sociated Cements were placed at Rs. 183-12. Bombay Burmas were quoted at Rs. 357-8 and Scindias stood at Rs. 15-8.

Later on there was scattered week-end liquidation and Tata Steel Defds. were done at Rs. 1958-12. Indian Irons were quiet at Rs. 25-11. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 396-4. Century at Rs. 278 and Kohinoor at Rs. 298 Associated Cements after declining at Rs. 182-4 rallied at Rs. 183.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (7-8)	396 14 0
Kohinoor (6)	298 0 0
Century (8)	278 4 0
Svadeshi Mills (16)	263 4 0
Central India Mill (5)	
XD	167 8 0
Simplex (9)	153 0 0
Coupon	50 8 0
New Great Eastern (10)	166 0 0
Indore (5)	97 8 0
Gokak (6) XD	250 8 0
Swan	327 8 0
Swan XR	165 0 0
Finlay (20)	266 8 0
Finlay Coupon	67 0 0
Edward (15)	260 0 0
Morarij (12)	198 12 0
Apollo Mills	2 8 0
I. United Ord.	11 3 6
I. United Defd.	1 11 0
Madhusudan (6-4)	87 0 0
Podar (10)	138 12 0
Khatau (10) XD	208 12 0
B. B. Cotton	49 0 0
Standard (20)	314 6 0
National Rayon	127 8 0
STEELS	
Tata Steel Ord. (21)	335 8 0
Tata Steel Defd. (115-3)	1960 0 0
T. S. Second Pref. (7-7) XD	128 12 0
Indian Iron (1)	25 12 6
CEMENT	
Asso Merger	183 12 0
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (16) XD	357 8 0
Belapur (16)	263 8 0
Shivrajpur (5-2)	67 8 0
Scindia Steam (1-3)	15 8 0
P. Construction	102 0 0
Tata Chemical	9 11 0
Tata Oil (2)	33 8 0
Br. India Corp. (0-10)	9 4 0
India Copper (0-12-3)	3 0 9
Alcock (17-3)	330 0 0
Wimco XR	198 12 0
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Hydro (3)	141 3 0
Coupon	8 12 0
Right	26 0 0
Tata Power (25)	1372 8 0
Coupon	46 0 0
Andhra Valley (30)	1282 8 0
Andhra Valley Coupon	35 0 0
Andhra Right	175 0 0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (3)	44 8 0
Phoenix (8)	121 4 0
Indian Mfg. (185)	3350 8 0
Kurla (7-8)	107 4 0
Colaba (7-8)	76 4 0
New City (10)	165 0 0
Minerva (5)	91 0 0
Bradbury (100)	732 8 0
Bharat (2)	20 6 0
Mysore (7)	122 0 0
Model Mills (7-8)	140 4 0
Dawn (6)	67 8 0
Laxmi (27-8)	145 0 0
Vishnu Cotton (10)	3350 0 0
Western (185)	400 4 0
Sholapur	27 0 0
Sassoon Cotton (1)	3350 0 0
Hindustan Mills (145)	49 8 0
Tata Mills	131 14 0
Ahmedabad Adv. (10)	19 0 0
Sassoon Silk (2)	24 8 0
New Union (1-4)	17 0 0
Madhusudan B (1)	170 0 0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	125 2 0
Bom. Suburban (4)	188 0 0
Bom. Suburban	150 0 0
Victoria Mills	113 12 0
ELECTRIC (CASH)	
Ahm. Elec. (28) (ex d)	126 0 0
Ahmedabad New	126 0 0
Surat Elec. (4-8)	11 4 0
Broach (0-5)	27 2 0
Amalgamated (0-8)	128 6 0
Nagpur Elec. (1-12)	124 6 0
Pona Elec. Supply	68 12 0
Bom. Suburban (4)	12 0 0
BANK SHARES	
Imperial (40)	1628 12 0
Imperial New (10)	457 8 0
Central Old (2)	64 0 0
Central New (2)	66 0 0
Bank of India (4)	107 8 0
Union (0-5-8)	107 8 0
Baroda (3-8)	107 8 0

Dena Bank (1-12)	34 4 0
United Com. (2)	37 8 0
Jaipur	18 8 0
Hindustan Com.	85 0 0
INSURANCE SHARES	
Oriental (175)	6900 0 0
Empire (20)	675 0 0
New India (2)	40 4 0
Jupiter (0-12)	6 6 0
Vulcan (0-12)	11 4 0
Indian Mercantile (2-0)	38 12 0
Universal (0-6)	8 12 0
All-India General	3 4 0
B. I. G. (1)	13 6 0
Neptune	4 3 0
Industrial and Prud	29 12 0
New Great	18 0 0
RAILWAY SHARES	
C. P. (1-6)	99 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Bom. Burma New (2)	127 8 0
Burma Petrol (0-2-1)	2 5 0
Mackenzie (6)	80 0 0
Port Canning (18)	29 0 0
Kemp & Co. (20)	280 0 0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	78 8 0
Indian Invest Trust	
(4) XD	148 12 0
Dharamsi Chemical	49 3 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	8 13 0
Alemble (8)	95 8 0
Supreme Industries	75 0 0
Bom. Uganda	74 0 0
Ind. Cement (1937)	30 4 0
Walchandnagar Ind.	
(4) XD	150 0 0
United Motor	43 0 0
Bombay Safe Deposit	
(27)	650 0 0
Gujarat Motor	7 8 0
Sardar Carbonic	240 0 0
Harvey Press	870 0 0
Estrella Batteries	23 4 0
Bombay Cycle	16 8 0
Jost Co.	82 0 0
Digvijay Cement (6)	84 0 0
Phalton (8)	98 0 0
Polson	105 0 0
Polson Coupon	24 0 0
Killick Industry (4)	160 0 0
Killick Industry New (2)	125 10 0
Mukund Iron	2 12 0
H. Rampur Coal	40 0 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (5) XD	168 12 0
Indian Iron	107 0 0
Andhra Valley (7)	1225 0 0

Transactions in shares

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.	
MILLS	
Apollo	2-8 2-8-9 2-8
A. Advance	131-14
Bharat	20-4, 20-8, 20-4
B. Dyeing	398-2 400 396-14 98-2
	95-10, 96-14
C. India	165-8 66 65 67-8
Century	280 80-4 77-12 78-4
	77-12 78-4
E. Textiles	260
Elphinstone	44-8
Finlay	263 67 65 66-8
Gokak	249 53 50-8
I. U. Defd.	1-11-3, 1-11
Ord 11-6-6	11-7-3 11-4 11-5
	11-3-6
Indore	97-8 98-12 97-8
Khatau	210 8-12
Kohinoor	300 300-8 298 99 97-12
	98-4 98
Morarij	202-8, 198-2, 98-12
Dawn	70 71
New City	165
New Great	166 65 66-8 66
Phoenix	121-4
Podar	138-12 37-8 38-12
Sholapur	1400
Simplex	150-8 53-8 52 52-8 51-4
	53
Standard	314-6, 15, 14-6
Svadeshi	264-12 63-8 64 63 63-4
Swan	327-8
Tata Mill	51 51-4 49-8
Scindia	15-8 15-9-6 15-7-6 15-8
Central	64
New	66-8

Hume Pipe	58 8 0
Tata Power	1335 0 0
Hydro Electric	126 14 0
Central India (6)	518 12 0
Svadeshi Mills	111 4 0
Vishnu Mills (5)	653 12 0
Laxmi	233 12 0
New Great Mills (5-8)	185 0 0
Podar Mills (4)	79 0 0
Bradbury Mills (7)	320 10 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	88 0 0
Surat Elec (8/4)	130 0 0
Pre. Const. 1st XD	101 8 0
Pre. Const. 2nd	93 8 0
Pre. Const. 3rd	6 0 0
Amalgamated (7)	106 0 0
Walchandnagar (7)	125 0 0
Tata Chemicals (5)	134 8 0
Jupiter	6 0 0
Supreme	75 0 0
Meyer	98 0 0
Mackenzie First	90 0 0
Mackenzie Second	60 0 0
Ahmedabad Advance	100 12 0
Mysore Mill	98 0 0
Standard	99 0 0
Madhusudan	5 0 0
Khatau	86 4 0
Morarij	76 0 0
National Rayon (15)	80 0 0
Hume Pipe	56 0 0
Polson	86 0 0
B. I. C.	142 0 0
Digvijay Cement	72 0 0
Alemble	93 12 0
Estrella Battery	30 0 0
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952	100 12 0
Scindia	97 0 0
Tata Power 1955	100 12 0
Walchandnagar (4)	100 8 0
Tata Mills	101 8 0
Locomotives	100 14 0
Standard Vacuum	103 2 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
New Victoria	1 4 0
New Victoria Pref.	3 8 0
Gold Mohur (12-8)	190 0 0
New Kaiser Hind	90 0 0
Sajjan Mills	50 0 0
Osmanshahi	81 0 0
Ajamsahai (6)	65 0 0
Bharat Line (5)	90 0 0
Hind Motor	4 9 6
Walchand Motor	42 0 0
Indian Steam (0-3)	7 11 0
Burma Corporation	1 12 6
Rally Ord.	64 0 0
Rally Pref.	80 0 0
Tata Loco	86 8 0

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, Nov. 21. The forward cotton market was steady today with further buying but at the rise there was increased liquidation.

At the opening February delivery was quoted at Rs. 633-8 and advanced at Rs. 635 on renewed buying. At this level the demand was satisfied and the market declined at Rs. 633-8 on profit-taking. May was quoted at Rs. 639-8.

Later on there was increased buying and February advanced at Rs. 636-8. At this level there was moderate realising and the session concluded as under:

I. C. C. February	634 4 0
I. C. C. May	639 12 0

Government Loans

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

2 1/2% Loan 1954	98 11
2 1/2% Loan 1955	98 5
2 1/2% Loan 1960	90 9
2 1/2% Loan 1961	93 9
2 1/2% Loan 1962	91 9
2 1/2% Loan 1976	82 0
3% Loan 1957	98 5
3% Loan 1958	98 2
3% Loan 1959-61	96 1
3% Loan 1963-65	92 9
3% Loan 1964	92 4
3% Loan 1966-68	90 1
3% Loan 1970-75	86 6
3% Loan 1986 or Later	81 15
3 1/2% Loan 1954-59	100 3
3 1/2% Nat Plan Loan 1961	98 13 0
4% Loan 1960-70	102 0
4 1/2% Loan 1955-60	103 0
4 1/2% Loan 1958-68	105 0
3% Bom Govt. Loan 1955	99 4
3% Bom Govt. Loan 1956	99 4
3% " " 1958	97 12
3% " " 1960	94 12
3% " " 1962	93 0
3% Madras Govt. " 1955	99 0
3% " " 1959	97 0
3% " " 1960	94 4
3% M.P. " 1955	98 12
3% M.P. " 1960	94 4
3 1/2% Bom. Municipal 1965	91 12
3 1/2% " " 1977	86 12
3 1/2% " " 1979	86 12
3 1/2% Bom. Govt. 1962	98 0
3 1/2% W Bengal. 1962	97 12
3 1/2% Madras " 1962	97 12
3 1/2% U.P. " 1962	97 12
3 1/2% M.P. " 1962	97 12
3 1/2% Bom. Municipal 1966	97 0
4% Bom. Govt. 1964	101 2
4% W Bengal. 1964	100 10
4% Madras " 1964	99 12
4% U.P. " 1964	99 12
4% Bom. Municipal 1964	100 2
4% Bom Fort Trust 1974	99 8
4% " Municipal 1974	99 8
5% " " 1959	105 0
6% " " 1954	102 8

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

The local bullion market was quietly steady with limited business.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 152-9 and after fluctuating between Rs. 152-8 and Rs. 152-12 steadied at Rs. 152-10. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 152-8.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 82-13 and after declining at Rs. 82-7 advanced at Rs. 82-15 for the next settlement and steadied at Rs. 82-14. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 83-10 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 57-6.

Later on there was increased buying and quotations firmed up. Closing quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	153 4 0
Forward	153 6 0
Ready Gold	84 0 0
Forward	83 5 0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

Following were the closing quotations in the Bombay Artificial Silk Yarn market today:-

120 D Ready Japan	Rs. 4 3 0
150 D Ready Japan	4 1 0
120 D Ready Italy	3 14 0
150 D Ready Italy	3 11 0

150 D. BOX NOVEMBER	
Opening	730 0 0
Highest	735 0 0
Lowest	728 0 0
Close	735 0 0

150 D. BOX DECEMBER	
Opening	736 0 0
Highest	742 0 0
Lowest	734 0 0
Close	741 0 0

2/40 STAPLE NOVEMBER	
Opening	790 0 0
Highest	790 0 0
Lowest	790 0 0
Close	790 0 0

Ghee Quotations

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

B. L.	55
M. J.	54
B. K.	54
Belgaum No. 1	45
Belgaum No. 2	42
Cow	44

Gur Prices

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

Kopargaoon No. 1	22
Kopargaoon No. 2	20
Kopargaoon No. 3	18
Kolhapur New	26
U. P. Bags	17

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The local produce market was steady today. Groundnuts Khandesh were quoted at Rs. 34 and on buyer terms at Rs. 168. Quality were placed at Rs. 31-4. Dec-Jan. were done at Rs. 29-4 and Feb-Mar. at Rs. 30-2. Oil ready was quoted at Rs. 17-4. December at Rs. 15-14 and January at Rs. 16. Linseed was quoted at Rs. 25-8 and Feb-March at Rs. 22-2. Castor seeds Madras were quoted at Rs. 27. May delivery opened at Rs. 107-8 and advanced at Rs. 102-12 on covering. buying and castor seeds May delivery advanced at 109/12 and closed at 109/10.

GROUNDNUTS

Khandesh quality New	31 4 0
Dec-Jan. Bold	29 5 0
November Bold	31 4 0
Feb-March	30 2 0

DESHMUKH TURNS DOWN RED PLAN FOR DOLES

More Investment Only Solution For Unemployment

LAND DISTRIBUTION WILL NOT HELP

NEW DELHI, November 21 (UPI) INTERVENING in the debate on unemployment situation in the House of People today, the Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh declared that an accelerated rate of investment was the only way of solving the unemployment problem.

So far as the public section was concerned, the Planning Commission had already more than doubled the rate of investment in the next two years, he said, and assured the private sector of Government assistance for long-term financial assistance on submission of concrete schemes.

The Finance Minister quoted facts and figures to dispel the erroneous belief that the investments in the public sector were being made by starving the private sector.

Giving his general appraisal of the country's economy Mr. Deshmukh said, "On the surface there is little in the economic situation to cause any concern."

Discussion on unemployment, India's problem No. 1, today, was initiated in the last session by the Communist leader Mr. A K Gopalani by way of a private member's resolution.

When the discussion was resumed today the Finance Minister intervened to explain the Government's point of view and to back his amendment which sought to replace the original resolution by the one expressing Parliament's concern over the problem and asking Government to revise the Five-Year Plan and adopt such other measures as were necessary to meet the situation.

POSITION BETTER

At the outset, Mr. Deshmukh said a reassessment of the factual data about unemployment had become necessary. The employment exchanges had shown no development for the worse. The number of the live registers of these exchanges had fallen from 512,000 in June to 466,000 by the end of September.

As regards the general appraisal of the country's economy, the Finance Minister pointed out, rising prices had caused uneasiness. Last time the analysis had shown hardly any inflationary tendencies and therefore it appeared that there should be no increase in prices. That was his belief then, and now the movement of the price index had confirmed it. Indications were that soon there would be a decline in the cost of living indices all over.

Thus, Mr. Deshmukh added, was not unexpected but was all the same welcome. He, however, did feel that to some extent it did indicate insufficient purchasing power.

This particular problem had caused some concern to many, but nobody could explain how the two things, insufficient purchasing power and increasing prices could go together.

Mr. Deshmukh said that food production in 1952-53 was five million tons more than the previous year. The prospect for 1953-

54 was equally good. There had been a steady increase in industrial production also. On the surface, there was little in the economic situation to cause any concern.

The real question was whether the present condition was stable or not. Whether the aggregate demand in the economy would increase at a rate so as not only to absorb the current production but also to increase the production and thus the opportunities of employment.

It was round this question that his amendment was based and the answer to this question was the stepping up of investments, said the Finance Minister.

Three factors, Mr. Deshmukh pointed out, should be taken into account while determining the optimum rate of investment: price level; employment situation (Continued on Page III)

EXPANSION OF INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE

Discussion On Acquisition Of Tanker Fleet

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE acquisition of additional shipping tonnage and the building up of a nucleus of a tanker fleet for India were among the main subjects which came up for discussion before the Consultative Committee of Shipowners which met here today under the chairmanship of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Minister for Railways and Transport.

Those present included Shri A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Shri B. P. Singh Roy, Shri C. H. Bhabha, Shri N. Dandekar, Shri S. N. Hajji, Shri G. R. Kamdar, representing shipowners, and Shri N. M. Ayyar, ICS, Union Transport Secretary, Shri N. M. Buch, ICS, Director-General of Shipping, and Shri L. T. Gholap, ICS, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust.

The Committee met at 10-30 a.m. at the office of the Bombay Port Trust. Referring to the provision of increased facilities at the various Indian ports, the chairman informed the meeting that Calcutta port was shortly receiving a mechanical coal loading plant, which was expected to go into operation by April next. This would greatly speed up coal loading at the port.

Considerable discussion centred round the acquisition of additional shipping tonnage—by purchase and by construction at the Vizag Shipyard. Referring to the terms of loans given by Government for this purpose, the representatives of the shipowners pleaded for a longer period of repayment, for the extension of the concessional

rate of interest of 2-1/2 per cent allowed on loans for overseas ships to loans for purchase of coastal ships as well and for the advance of a higher amount than 66-2/3 per cent or 75 per cent of the cost that is now allowed respectively for "coastal" and "overseas" loans.

MODEST TARGET

The Minister said he considered that the target of 6,00,000 tons under the Five-Year Plan was a modest one and that the Government were most anxious that this target should be achieved during the Plan period.

Regarding tankers, it was agreed that in any well-balanced mercantile marine, a tanker fleet was very essential, particularly when India was soon going to have her oil refineries in working. The Minister stated that the matter was already under Government's consideration and that a decision would be taken soon after going into the various aspects of the question.

In the afternoon, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Transport Minister, presided over a meeting of the Governing Body of the Training Ship "Dufferin".

SHIPOWNERS' COMMITTEE MEETS



The Consultative Committee of Shipowners met in Bombay on Saturday, with Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri in the chair. Picture shows the meeting in progress.

BUILDING UP INTEGRATED TRANSPORT

Shastri's Assurance To Private Operators

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"It is absolutely essential to ensure the utmost co-ordination between (road and rail) transport with a view not to restricting the growth of either form, but to strike a balance which would benefit both," said Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri this evening at a meeting of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association.

In his speech, the Central Minister for Railways and Transport reiterated the Government's policy in the matter of national transport in general. He said the administration's policy was to build up an integrated system of transport in which each of the

different forms would supplement each other, "whether it is railways, road transport or inland navigation."

Statistically, the Central Minister showed that India was poorly provided with roads when compared to other countries.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

In this direction of building up a network of national highways, Mr. Shastri pointed out the Nagpur Road Development Plan as an important step in the right direction. Unfortunately, he said, the Centre's efforts would be in proportion to the financial resources at its disposal for the purpose in question. Hence, he said, "factors have forced us to limit the expenditure on roads in the Five-Year Plan to Rs. 110 crores. Inadequate this sum may seem when compared to the demand for more roads."

Turning to the scope for private operators of transport, the Central Minister assured private operators, in unequivocal terms, "...that those who invest in road services will have their capital safeguarded by the State."

He admitted that the Five-Year Plan made only limited provision for expansion of nationalised passenger transport service, and hence, he said, there was still ample scope for private operators to begin and develop such services.

MRS. PANDIT TO VISIT MANILA?

U N (New York), Nov. 21 (UPI-AFP): Former Philippine delegate to the United Nations Carlos Romulo indicated to newsmen yesterday that Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, President of the General Assembly, would ask her Government's permission to go to Manila on an unofficial visit.

Gen. Romulo conferred with Mrs. Pandit yesterday and extended her an invitation to visit Manila. He said she had indicated that in any case she would not be able to undertake the trip before February.

Dr. Jagan Meets Mr. Nehru

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21 (UPI): Dr. Cheddi Jagan, the deposed Prime Minister of British Guiana, met Prime Minister Nehru today. In the course of the 45-minute interview, Dr. Jagan is understood to have given Mr. Nehru a detailed account of the situation in British Guiana, particularly the circumstances under which the Government was dissolved by the British Colonial Office.

Another Guiana Ex-Minister Leaves Country

GEORGE TOWN (British Guiana), Nov. 21 (UPI-AFP): Narayan Singh, former Minister for Local Government and Social Services in the deserted Progressive Party here left for Venezuela on a one-man protest mission, went by the only means available to him—aboard a boat. Narayan Singh, who is 44, and is of an Indian extraction and both a barrister and agriculturist, was not granted the visas that would have permitted him to go by air. Although outstanding in his anti-Communist expressions of opinion, Narayan Singh's mission is regarded here as even dangerous to British interests than that of Dr. Jagan ex-Prime Minister and Education Minister Mr. Burnham.

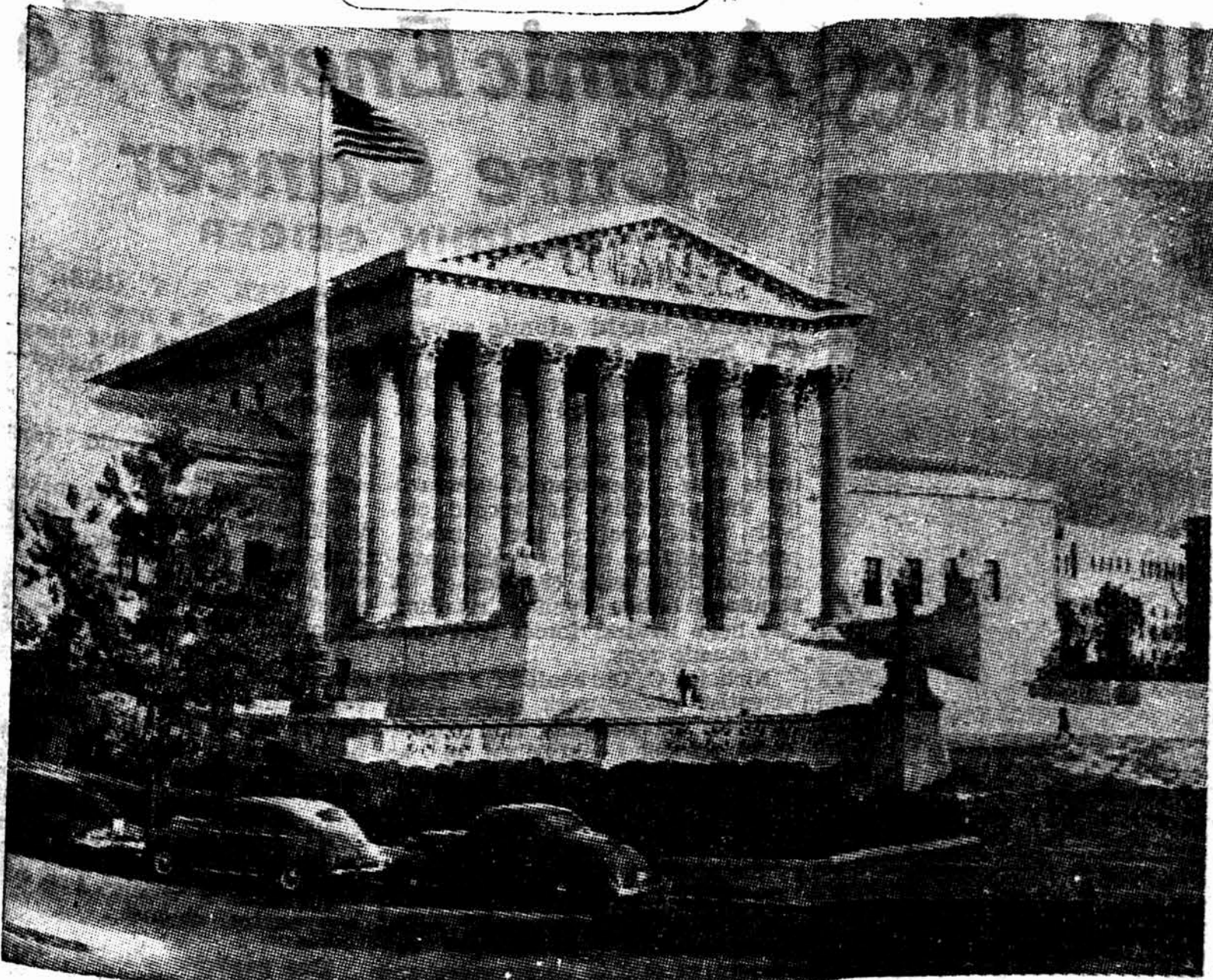
Narayan Singh plans to visit at least nine Latin American countries before proceeding on to Washington.

Official circles here admitted that the former Minister who technically holds his rank left in order to prepare a statement against London's withdrawal of the British Guiana Constitution.

They also agree that his anti-Communist statements are likely to win him powerful platform support should he speak to the twenty-one nation Inter-American Conference opening in Caracas in early March next year.

Singh himself has admitted the existence of a new proposal for American Republics. His contacts are said to be supporting his move for the establishment of a federated union which would comprise all three of the colonial territories, that is British, Dutch and French Guiana.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (UPI-AFP): The Army Department announced last night that thousands of men at the moment reported missing in Korea were presumed dead next January if nothing further had been heard of them by then.



U. S. Supreme Court Building at Washington.

How U. S. Supreme Court Dispenses Justice

CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN A 'MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD' MAN

THE LIVES OF MILLIONS OF AMERICANS MAY BE INFLUENCED BY THE DECISIONS OF EARL WARREN, WHO WAS RECENTLY APPOINTED CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER. JUSTICE WARREN, FORMER GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FILLS THE POST LEFT VACANT BY THE DEATH OF FRED M. VINSON.

As the Chief Justice, Warren occupies a pivotal position in the administration of the high tribunal which, as the last court of appeal, pronounces the final decisions on the interpretation of the Constitution and laws of the United States. On the judicial bench, however, he is simply the first among equals—PRIMUS INTER PARES—the weight of his vote in any court decision being no greater than that of the eight Associate Justices. When the latter are divided four to four on an issue, the Chief Justice casts, in effect, the deciding vote.

The cases before the Court mirror some of the most important problems of the day. The court must pass on momentous issues involving civil liberties, labour-management relations, and states' rights versus federal government authority.

COLOUR LAWS

As governor of one of the largest and most important states, Warren was considered a liberal member of the Republican Party. An action that he took as Governor may be indicative of his philosophy concerning civil liberties. Though he signed a loyalty-oath statute which applied to certain officials and employees of the state government, he strongly opposed a prescribed loyalty oath for the faculty of the University of California. He agreed with the majority of the faculty, who said that the pledge was invidious in singling out teachers and was ineffectual because Communists are "taught to lie about such matters and habitually do."

Some observers believe this stand especially commended Governor Warren to President Eisenhower as a candidate for the office of the Chief Justice.

Before announcing the appointment, the President frankly said he was seeking a man with a reputation for a "middle-of-the-road philosophy."

Most important perhaps of the five cases pending before the court are the constitutional tests challenging segregation in some of the U.S. public schools.

The National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, a private organisation, contends that laws in certain states that segregate white and Negro pupils violate the U.S. Constitution, which provides that no state "shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

Earl Warren, Chief Justice of U. S. Supreme Court.

Lower court decisions in these cases have upheld segregation, arguing that where "separate but equal" schools are maintained for white and Negro students, there is no abridgement of constitutional rights. This reasoning is based in part on an 1896 decision of the Supreme Court which held that segregation was constitutional if equal facilities were provided both races.

In general, Negroes are now admitted to graduate and professional schools in all parts of the nation. The question that now comes before the Supreme Court for argument in December chiefly concerns the elementary and secondary school systems of certain states where the doctrine of "separate but equal" schools still prevails.

STATES vs CENTRE

Another vital issue concerns the rights of four States—Texas, Louisiana, Florida and California—to the great wealth of oil resources that lies under the seas off their shores. The Supreme Court in previous decisions has held that this oil belongs to all the people and that the Federal Government has "paramount rights" over the submerged areas and their resources. The U.S. Congress has since passed a measure turning them over to the four States.

The states of Alabama and Arkansas—and they will likely be joined by other states—argue that their rights are being jeopardised if the Supreme Court does not overrule the action of Congress. Specifically, the State of Alabama contends that the claims (recognised in the new law) of three of the four states—Florida, Louisiana and Texas—to "historic boundaries" nine nautical miles out to sea may penalise Alabama's fishing industry. If the offshore rights of these states are upheld, the brief argues, then Florida or Louisiana can demand a licence of Alabama fishermen.

Another proposal already advanced in opposition to state ownership is that revenue from the offshore oil production should go to the Federal Government for apportionment to all 48 states for the benefit of the public schools.

Since Chief Justice Warren has been Governor of California and has argued in the past for passage of the undersea oil bill on behalf of the states, he will probably disqualify himself from all Supreme Court discussions of the issue.

Other cases before the court involve labour-management relations. In one such case, the employees of a North Carolina television station claim that their constitutional guarantee of free speech is in danger of being violated. These employees, while on strike against the station, passed out handbills which did not mention the basis of the labour dispute, but criticised the facilities of the station and the quality of the programmes. The manager of the television station sued for an injunction to prevent their distributing the handbills, claiming a violation of the National Labour-Management Relations Act.

Can a publishing company or "book club" say a book is "free" when a subscriber must purchase four books a year to get the "free" book?

Is the selling of unlicensed alcoholic beverages a crime of

CHARLES VOGEL

GIs' BIG GIFT TO ORPHANAGES

Men In Korea & Japan Respond To Call

By Howard K. Janis

TOKYO, (INS).

AMERICA's Ambassadors of goodwill in the Far East—U. S. Servicemen—are headed towards a record year of giving dollars and kindness to charity as the climactic drive for Christmas contributions enters its final phase.

The year's staggering total contribution is unaccounted for and unpublicized, yet it remains a monumental example of American generosity and good will.

From Japan to Okinawa to Korea U.S. Forces are preparing to top their contributions of last year, which officially amounted to 1,000,000 dollars for orphanages alone, but actually was much more than that.

were based in Japan and kept up on the basis of foxhole to foxhole solicitations when they went to Korea in 1950.

Sailors on a heavy cruiser bombarding the Korean coast literally "gave their shirts" for Korean orphans last year.

They delivered by Helicopter dungarees, whites, woollens, caps and pea jackets.

Marines of the first Marine Division's 11th Regiment who built a school Masan, Korea, support it by collecting the deposits on soft drink bottles—as much as dol. 300 a month.

Last year when an Army truck battalion in Korea sent 3,000 letters to the U. S. asking for clothing for Christmas gifts it received the following: 2,000 packages, including 20 fur coats—one a mink, 3,000 women's dresses and other clothes and toys.

The Army Security Agency in Japan raised dol. 2,000, for the remodelling of the Jido Gakuen Orphanage in Tokyo for 100 children. Its members built a kitchen, bought uniforms for the youngsters, installed new Tatami (straw floor mats) and a bathroom and replaced 350 window panes.

Flood Relief

This year servicemen in Japan and Korea contributed more than dol. 130,000 to flood victims in Kyushu and southern Honshu, Japan, in the wake of destructive typhoons. The services also provided emergency equipment, medical supplies and gifts sent from the U. S.

The 45th Division in Korea reported it costs dol. 20 to supply one Korean orphan with a new winter clothing outfit. The 35th raised dol. 8,000 in three months to clothe all the youngsters in three orphanages.

A battalion of the 7th infantry division's 31st regiment collects on every Sunday at religious services for an orphanage near Seoul. GIs regularly visit the children to check on their needs.

Aid To Schools

The 7th division provided materials for a school constructed by the citizens of Pochon, South Korea, and paid for its furnishings, books and school supplies with 10,000 dollars in donations.

The 32nd regiment of the 7th Division gave more than 3,500 dollars to another school project. Another group contributed to a high school built by its engineers in Kapyong, South Korea.

GIs of the 17th Infantry "Buffalo" regiment 7th Division were concerned about hundreds of young orphan boys who evaded ROK authorities and slipped into the mountains seeking work "shoe shine boys" and handymen for the unit. They established a "shoe shine boys town" orphanage.

In addition to contributions to Far East Charities, U.S. servicemen also gave generously to U.S. Charities like the March of Dimes, Infantile Paralysis Fund, which received more than 970,000 dollars.

GIs Respond

In Korea, Eighth Army Commander Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor called upon his troops to celebrate that country's first peaceful Christmas since 1949 with gifts of clothing, food, toys and money for impoverished children.

GIs along the border of the demilitarized zone in the famous fighting divisions that stopped Communist aggression and troops based far south in Taegu and Pusan are also collecting parcels from home in answer to an appeal from General Taylor.

The multitude of charity drives, both large and small which far east-based American servicemen regularly carry on, constitutes one of the biggest decentralized charity projects in history.

The help given by the U.S. Forces is so varied and far-flung that it is impossible to determine exactly how much has been given.

Besides the millions of dollars worth of food, clothing, toys and money donated directly by Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine units at the Yule season and to institutions throughout the year, there are contributions from friends and relatives in the U.S. and intangible gifts like labour donated to orphanages and schools.

For Orphanages

The 27th infantry "Wolfhound" regiment this year continued to support, as it had since 1949, the Holy Family Home in Osaka, Japan, putting its contributions to the orphanage well over 135,000 dollars.

The programme of assistance began when the "Wolfhounds"

"moral turpitude," which, under the law, may make an alien liable to deportation?

The responsibility for deciding many important cases, with his colleagues of the court, is a heavy one for the new Chief Justice. He comes to office, however, with the confidence and good wishes of both major political parties. Adlai E. Stevenson, presidential nominee of the Democratic Party in 1952, said Warren's selection was "an excellent appointment." Former President Herbert Hoover, a Republican, said: "He will be an able man on the job." Vice President Richard M. Nixon said Warren will be "overwhelmingly" confirmed by the U.S. Senate when Congress convenes next January. The confirmation of the appointment by the Senate is required under the U.S. Constitution.

The eight Associate Justices who serve on the Supreme Court with Chief Justice Warren are Hugo L. Black, Stanley F. Reed, Felix Frankfurter, William O. Douglas, Robert H. Jackson, Harold H. Burton, Tom C. Clark and Sherman Minton.

Amidst Embassies In U.S. Rises A Mosque

HANDIWORK OF ELEVEN NATIONS

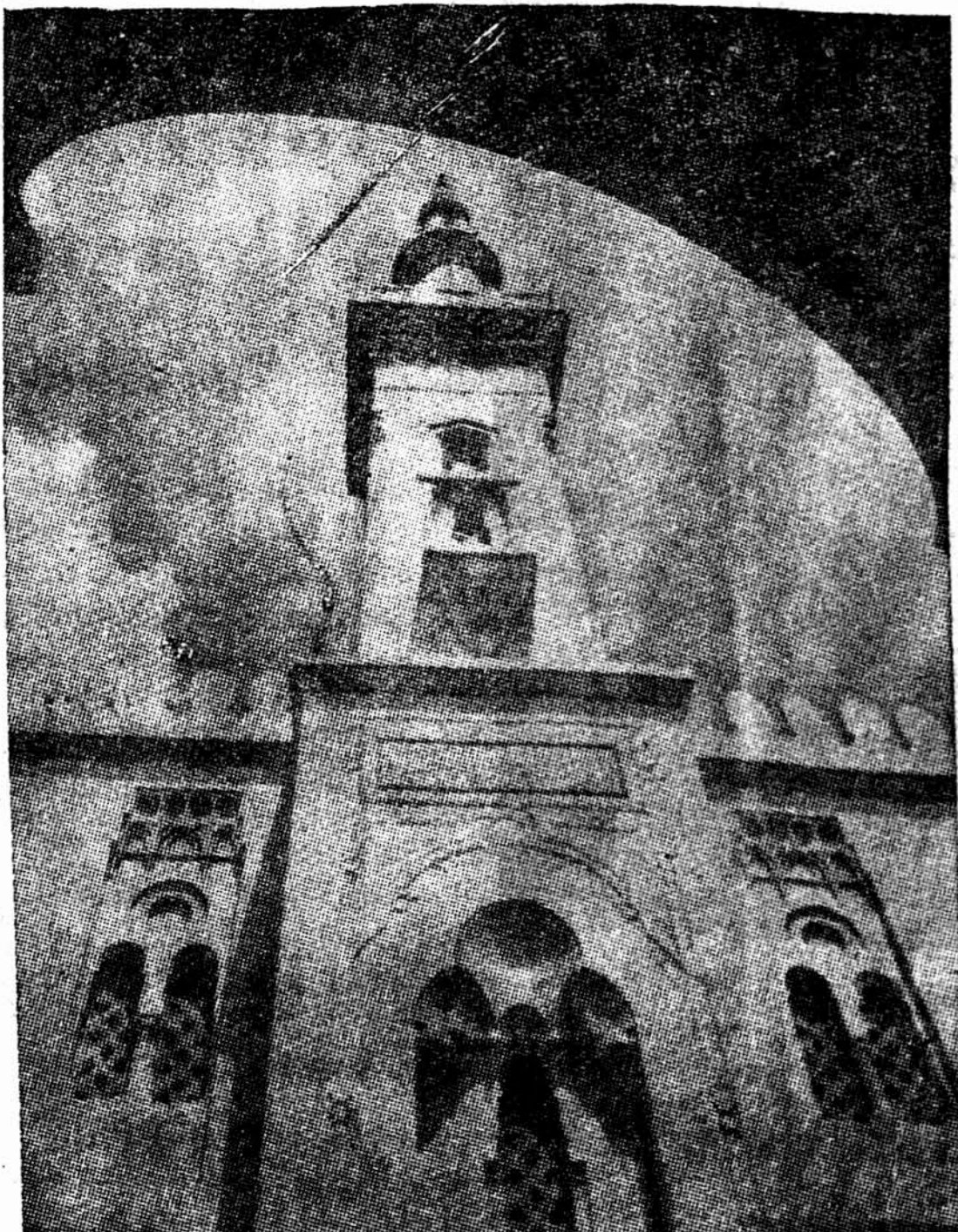
WASHINGTON. ONE of the most interesting buildings in the length and breadth of the United States—and that is no small area—is nearing completion in Washington. This is the new mosque and Islamic Centre on Massachusetts Avenue, overlooking Rock Creek Park.

Before long if you should be walking in this vicinity at dawn beneath the magnificent trees, listening to the songs of Washington's innumerable birds, you will hear a new sound. It will be the voice of the muezzin calling, "La ilaha illa Allah! Muhammadun resulu Allah!"

Washington has heard many cries and chants, but never anything like this—the Azan or Moslem call to prayer.

NEAR EMBASSIES

Five times a day this part of Washington, where many embassies are located, will hear the call—at dawn, at noon, in mid-afternoon, at sunset, and in the evening. This is the Moslem cus-



Moslems in Washington, interested in strengthening relations between Arab countries and the United States, are building an exquisite cultural and religious centre in the capital city for visitors, scholars, and for prayer.

By Roland Sauer

tom, which, of course, will not be varied just because this mosque is the first anywhere in the new world to fulfill all Moslem traditions.

Architecturally it is perhaps the most unusual building in Washington, which is saying much. And it represents a culture and a way of life little known to most Americans.

It is more unusual than it should be, for perhaps the gasoline in the tank of your car as you drove up to the mosque came from a country in the Middle East, the cradle of the Moslem world.

It was to overcome this very sense of remoteness that prominent Moslems in Washington began directly after World War II to lay plans for an institution that could foster closer relations between the United States and the Middle East based upon something less crass than oil and politics.

The idea of a mosque and an educational Centre emerged, and 11 nations having large Moslem populations have contributed the necessary money and artistic decorations. These include Afghanistan, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, and Yemen. Now the idea has materialized into the external structure of the mosque and Islamic Centre. And a year from now it is anticipated that the interiors will be finished.

ART MONUMENT

The mosque then will be opened as a house of worship to which all will be welcomed. It will be a monument to art as well, as fine as anything in the city, a city which possesses such magnificent achievements as the National Gallery of Art, the Folger Shakespeare Library, the Federal Reserve Bank, the Lee Mansion, and the Lincoln Memorial.

Its exterior already is drawing tourists, who stop every day to admire the delicate minaret which lifts its crescent 160 feet above the street, the cloistered court where a lovely fountain is being built, and the sky-blue mosaic inscriptions in Arabic lettering over the entrances.

"In the name of God, the most beneficent and most merciful," reads the inscription over the en-

trance to the mosque itself.

This is nothing unusual. Mosques the world over now blend the old and the new. They may be wired for sounds or built for air conditioning. Most mosques today employ public address systems for the Azan. The Washington mosque will use such a system, saving the muezzin five trips a day to the tower nearly 200 steps above the street.

ISLAMIC CENTRE

This is not an individual appraisal. One hears on every side exclamations of interest and approval of the work accomplished thus far.

There has been no hurry. It has taken about two years to erect the structure itself under the direction of the builder, Joseph Howar, a Washingtonian who was born in the Middle East and is a Moslem. The fine quality of the work bespeaks the value of the time taken. The building is beautifully designed and assembled.

Besides Mr. Howar, the two most enthusiastic supporters of the mosque are undoubtedly Dr. M. F. Hoballah, director of the Islamic Centre, and Dr. Hassan Hosny, second secretary of the Egyptian Embassy, who is treasurer of Mosque Foundation, Inc., owner and

builder of the mosque and centre.

Dr. Hosny is an established Washingtonian, having been at the Egyptian Embassy for about 14 years. Dr. Hoballah is professor of ethics and psychology at Al Azhar University of Cairo, an institution that has been established for 1,000 years. He is on leave of absence in order to establish the Islamic Centre.

The centre is in one of the frontal wings of the building. It will include a museum and library, and will offer classes in Islamic culture, lectures by Moslem and Christian scholars, and a quarterly magazine.

SYMBOL OF UNITY

The Washington mosque is built to face east toward Mecca, although two wings housing the institute parallel Massachusetts Avenue at a slightly different angle. Wellman Chamberlin of the National Geographic Society helped to confirm the true direction in which the new mosque should be placed.

But culturally the unity is more remote. It is this aspect which the Arabs wish to strengthen in their relations with the West. The mosque, by all accounts, is an excellent beginning.

—The Christian Science Monitor.

Atomic Energy To Cure Cancer

By JOHN GEIGER

BROOKHAVEN, N. Y. (INS).

A SELF-taught atomic scientist who opened a new nuclear frontier for American researchers predicted that atom-smashing machines of 500 billion volts energy—or higher—will be constructed in the next decade.

In 10 to 20 years, he added, these new cosmotrons—designed on the principles he worked out with pencil, paper and brain-power—may be built to whirl atomic particles with energies of a thousand billion volts, rivaling the huge natural forces that propel cosmic rays.

Nicholas C. Christofilos, a Greek scientist whose work made these projects economically and technically feasible, explained in an interview that research studies for cosmotrons at these high energy levels already are in progress.

Christofilos, a former resident at Athens, is the author of the "strong focusing principle" that has virtually revolutionized the design of atomic accelerators and opened a new field of research projects.

A team of American physicists working with the most advanced and elaborate research tools in the Brookhaven national atomic laboratory near New York, announced discovery of the new principle last September.

A few months later, it was established that Christofilos—though lacking the American's years of familiarity with atom-smashing machines—had derived the same principle three years earlier.

The American scientists acknowledged Christofilos' priority, invited him to return to the U.S.—his birthplace—and happily added him to the Brookhaven research staff.

The "strong-focusing principle," Christofilos explained, makes it possible to build atom-smashing machines of much higher energy at much lower cost.

THE PRINCIPLES

ORDINARY cosmotrons, such as the one now in operation at Brookhaven, spin tiny atomic particles around a long, circular "race-track"—a tube built into one edge of a huge magnet.

Bursts of radio-frequency energy from a transmitter give the particles their forward acceleration, constantly increasing their energy. The huge magnet is used to keep the particles "on course"—that is, to keep them circling through the accelerator tube instead of flying off at random into space.

But the magnetic force required for this job is so great that the magnet for the cosmotron at Brookhaven—the world's largest, with an energy level of three billion electron volts—weighs 2200 tons, and atom-smashing machines

of higher energy would require even larger magnets.

Christofilos' technique makes it possible to focus the atomic particles into a narrow beam as they whirl through the accelerator. A series of smaller magnets, in alternating sequence, causes the beam of particles first to converge, then to diverge, then to converge, and so on—but the net effect is converging and pulls the particles into a tight, dense, packed narrow beam.

Brookhaven scientists have calculated that it will be possible to build a cosmotron with ten times the strength of the present model—but with a smaller, less expensive central magnet.

The particles whirled through the present accelerator usually are protons, parts of the nuclei of "cores" of atom. After they are accelerated to three billion electron volts of energy, they are "fired"—like bullets—at ordinary atoms of one chemical or another.

The accelerated particles or bullets crash into the nuclei of these atoms with tremendous force—and literally smash them apart into such smaller particles as protons, mesons, neutrons and the like.

The higher the energy of the accelerated particles, the greater the disintegration of the target atoms, and the more the scientists can learn.

VALUABLE APPLICATION

CHRISTOFILLOS disclosed that the new "strong focusing" principle will have valuable applications outside the field of atomic energy. He said:

"It may be possible soon to construct million-volt x-ray machines at much lower cost than present models—and with a beam 100 times more intense than present.

"This means that even the smallest hospitals could afford such machines for cancer treatment, radiation therapy and medical research."

If cosmotrons with 100 billion electron volt energies are constructed, the young scientist said, it should be possible "routinely" to convert energy into matter—the reverse of the process that occurs in atomic explosions.

LIFE AND CAREER

After the German army invaded Greece, Christofilos was ordered to supervise mechanics in the repair of military trucks. In spare time, he pursued his rest in science by reading German technical books and articles, including several on nuclear atomic physics.

After the war, Christofilos entered his interest on atomic accelerators or atom-smashing devices such as they cyclotron, chrotron, and linear accelerators.

He began to work out tentative designs for machines much larger than the few accelerators then in operation in the U. S., and in 1946 he applied for patents in Greece and U. S. for a machine which was essentially a synchrotron—a type of accelerator.

American scientists had designed a few months earlier.

By 1949, Christofilos had worked out the strong-focusing principle, and again applied for patents. But American researchers overlooked his work.

Finally, after 1952 Brookhaven researchers announced their "discovery" of the strong-focusing principle—Christofilos' discovery to Washington and established his priority.

Now, he says, he plans to live in the U. S. permanently.

perhaps marry an settle down.

Later, he adds, he will bring his parents—Constantine and Helen Christofilos—from Athens to join him.

Designing Clothes For The Stars

By Helen Rose

(M-G-M STUDIO COSTUME DESIGNER)

WHILE designing for the screen is the most interesting and exciting way of making a living I can imagine, it is also one of the most challenging. When you stop to consider that a designer is charged with the responsibility for creating clothes that must be in style anywhere from a year to two years or even more after she designs them, you will see my point. Producing a picture, editing it, scoring it, and giving it world-wide distribution takes time, you know.

Though in the course of my career I have designed everything from Grecian togas to something as far-fetched as a 1980 ball gown, during the ten years I have been at M-G-M my main task has been to create up-to-the-minute fashions as well as imaginative production costumes for the screen's most glamorous stars.

Let's begin at the beginning. Primarily, clothes for a motion picture are designed to convey the character to be depicted, while at the same time complementing the personality of the star who wears them. In addition, they must fit the mood set by the director and the producer, who have a mental picture of the clothes they desire the characters to wear. They must also be photographically correct for the camera.

I make it a point never to duplicate a design. Aside from the

fact that I am primarily interested in bringing out the star's individual personality, it just wouldn't be good designing to use the same type of costume on Esther Williams that I do for Lana Turner, for example. I will take them as examples to show you why I get such great pleasure working with our many feminine stars.

Lana not only has a gorgeous figure to start with but she has extreme patience and every woman reading this knows what a tedious task it is to stand for fittings. She eagerly welcomes new ideas and fashion innovations. We tried something quite different in her current film, LATIN LOVERS, which proved very interesting. Though the picture is in Technicolor, I dressed Lana only in black, white and grey. Needless to say, with her colouring, the effect

is stunning. I'm sure you'll like it.

Esther is equally stimulating to dress, for she is one of the truly athletic girls who know how to wear clothes. Her enthusiasm and vitality—not to mention her superb figure—are an inspiration.

But stars wouldn't be stars without their idiosyncrasies, which I love because it makes them individual. With June Allyson it's waistlines. They must be very high, almost Empire style to make her completely happy. Debbie Reynolds is partial to V necklines with a collar high on either side. Pier Angeli feels at her best in a tight waistline and high-necked costume and Elizabeth Taylor can't have a belt tight enough.

Deborah Kerr is delighted with decollete necklines and because of her long stride and dancer's background, Cyd Charisse's clothes must all have a feeling of movement. Ava Gardner, too, likes skirts with movement. A very low waistline pleases Esther Williams and at least one costume in every Leslie Caron wardrobe must include a sheath skirt.

I could go on and on telling you about Janet Leigh, Marge Champion, Jane Powell, Ann Miller, and all the rest of our world-famed beauties.

So what chance has a Hollywood designer to become bored?

OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

PLANNER'S PARADISE

CENTRAL EDUCATIONAL MINISTRY'S ACTIVITIES

Outsiders Paid To Do Department's Work

AN idler's brain is a planner's aeroplane.

The Ministry of Education not having much work is the foremost amongst the planners in New Delhi.

Four years ago it started a study of tensions. The study continues. So do the tensions.

Last year, it arranged a Seminar on Gandhism. Having failed to find a suitable person in the land of Mahatma Gandhi's birth, it invited the world famous Gandhite, Lord Boyd Orr to preside over it. The results of the Seminar can be seen from the recent happenings in Calcutta and students' unrest in Uttar Pradesh. The Ministry was first to launch an attack on unemployment by announcing its scheme of eighty thousand one-teacher schools in three years to mitigate the hardships of one lakh and a quarter clerks who stood unemployed on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges. It has now announced its plan to combat Provincialism. The scheme will bring together in one state students and teachers from other states, who will live together as a community for a short period, see places of interest in the host state and exchange ideas and experience with their fellow students assembled there. By this method, it is claimed, these young students will discard provincialism and adopt a national outlook.

Former Failures

Some cases should illustrate the hollowness of the plan.

The British ruled this country for one hundred and fifty years in the course of which they recruited millions to become soldiers. These soldiers lived in ideal surroundings. They also lived in mixed regiments. After retirement, they went back to their villages and resumed communal life in insanitary surroundings. They neither changed their outlook nor did they improve their own living conditions, much less to speak of their fellow villagers.

There is yet another instance of the Union Cabinet, which includes persons from Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab, Bihar, Bombay, Madras and Andhra. They live under an all-India umbrella attitude in their daily life?

Delhi has become an all-India town so far its population is concerned. Today it can boast of every major section of India's population.

AND yet, instead of developing an all-India culture or a national outlook the Minister of Education has been aiding Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi, Punjabi, Madras, Sindhi, Jain, Arya Samajist, Muslim, Christian and Sikh schools. If the Ministry was genuinely anxious to promote truly national understanding, it would have stopped all grants to these denominational schools.

Without much effort in Delhi students from almost parts of India could be brought together under one roof to understand each other and develop an all-India mental makeup.

Other Efforts

Here is the progress report of the other activities of this Ministry.

The National Academy of Dance, Drama and Music was inaugurated

by the President on the 28th January, 1953. Its office is located at 9, Queensway Lane, New Delhi.

A provision of Rs. 2,50,000 exists in the budget for 1953-54.

The National Academy of Letters is in the process of being set up. The constitution of the Academy has been finalised and the composition of the General Council and the Executive Board has almost been completed. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru has been appointed as the first Chairman of the Academy.

A provision of Rs. 1,50,000 exists in the budget for 1953-54.

A Government resolution setting up the National Academy of Art has been issued and necessary steps to finalise the composition of the General Council and the Executive Board of the Academy are being taken.

A provision of Rs. 1,00,000 exists for the purpose during the current financial year.

A conference of State Government representatives to consider the modification suggested by the Uttar Pradesh Governments in the constitution of the proposed Academy of Hindustani Music was held on the 28th August, 1953.

The UP Government has been requested to implement the constitution as finally approved and nominate their representatives. Their reply is awaited.

A budget of Rs. 50,000 exists in the current financial year.

A Hindrance

The establishment of the proposed Academy of Karnataka Music has been held up owing to the inability of the Government of Madras to reach an agreement with the other State Governments concerned. The Chief Minister of the Madras Government, Shri Rajagopalachari, has, however, shown his willingness to take up the question of starting the Academy again but he thinks that the present time is not quite opportune.

A provision of Rs. 40,000 exists in the current year's budget.

In order to preserve the national art of the country, the Government of India have set up a National Gallery of Art with Dr. H. Goetz, formerly Director, Baroda Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda, as its Curator. The Gallery is located in the Jaipur House, New Delhi.

A provision of Rs. 1,25,000 exists in the current year's budget.

To Individuals

The Government of India have decided to provide funds each year from which a suitable allowance and/or a lump sum grant can be made to persons distinguished in letters, art and other such walks of life, namely, to say persons who have made substantial contributions in the field and who may be in indigent circumstances.

A provision of Rs. 1,00,000 exists in the current year's budget.

The Government of India have decided to award annually 100 scholarships, each of the value of

Rs. 250/- per month, to encourage young promising workers in different fields of cultural activity—fine arts, music, dance, drama including films and literature. The scholars will be required to work under approved expert institutions in the field for a period of two years.

A provision of Rs. 2,25,000 exists in the current year's budget.

During 1952-53 approximately a sum of Rs. 27,000 was spent on the purchase of art objects and a sum of Rs. 18,600 was contributed to the National Art Treasures Fund. During the current financial year a provision of Rs. 2,50,000 exists for the purchase of contemporary and ancient art objects. The provision includes contribution to the National Art Treasures Fund.

Is This Joint Responsibility?

The conception of joint responsibility is still in an embryonic stage in this country. Under Joint Responsibility, Members of the Cabinet are like Directors of a Board of a Company. It is for more efficient management that they are allocated various portfolios. It is, therefore, not open to a Minister to launch a public agitation against any declared policy of the Government.

There was a meeting of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee at Hyderabad during the week. According to Press reports, the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Punjabrao Deshmukh and the Joint Secretary in the Union Ministry of Agriculture participated in the deliberations of the Committee, which, 'inter alia,' demanded the abolition of export duty on vegetable oils.

The issue is whether it is open to one Minister to make such a demand against the other Minister. It is not done, where principles of Parliamentary Democracy are correctly understood.

Boosting Outsider

"A Century of Progress" or the story of Indian Telegraph is published by the Government of India. It is compiled by a journalist, Dr. Krishnalal Shridharani, who was paid for the work. The publication bears the author's name as though it was some original work, for which the Government of India were the printers and publishers. One can understand the paucity of talent in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, which has compelled it to hire an outsider to do the compilation for it. But one cannot understand why the taxpayer's money was used to publicise Dr. Shridharani. Dr. Shridharani was handsomely paid for the work and has no further claim on the taxpayer.

Here is a study in mutual admiration. The compiler in a note says that he was indebted to Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, the Minister for Communications, to Raj Bahadur, Deputy Minister for Communications, and so on and so forth. Mr. Jagjiwan Ram in his introduction has asked the readers "to focus their attention to some points made by Dr. Shri-



Diwali has some special importance to the poor Harijan women. They go to every house and ask the annual Diwali 'bakshis', doing art for children. Photo shows one such group at Kolhapur during the last Diwali.

dharani in his admirable study."

The British in their hey-day had introduced a three pie postcard, six pies envelope, and four-anna telegram. Under the Congress rule a common man has to pay air-mail rates for a letter intended for his own village. This is one item of progress. In India's Welfare State, the emphasis is not on realities but on publicity. Mr. Raj Bahadur announced during the week that there had been remarkable progress in Civil Aviation since it was nationalised in October last. This was when even the assets of the pre-nationalised airlines were still being appraised and the scheme of integration was being worked out.

Costly Affair

Another costly affair is the village Post Office. Notwithstanding the fact that the Postal Department had been running at a loss, there will be 10,000 new Post Offices during the plan period, ending March, 1956. "No Dak Village will be wiped out" from the soil of India. So far so good, but the issue is how many literates are there in these 10,000 villages and how many of them make use of postal facilities?

Reverting back to the "Century of Progress", firstly 94 years of this progress should be attributed to the British, who had created a service, which was well known

for its honesty and integrity. The high value stamps were not pilfered then. Men and women took pride in their work and not in promotions and higher wages. This is another item in the progress.

A Precedent

The practice of hiring journalists is not a new one. Last year, "One Hundred years of Indian Railways" was compiled by another journalist. Presumably there was some originality in the book on the Railways, because it was explained that the views expressed in the book "do not necessarily represent the views of the Ministry of Railways."

Donations worth Rs. forty lakhs were made by the people of the Community Project areas on the occasion of the Prime Minister's birthday. They included 820 schools valued at sixteen lakhs, including 147 schools in Rajasthan. It will be interesting to ascertain how Mr. Jai Ramdas Vyas' Ministry has been financing the existing schools and what is their financial condition. Even children's schools have become a ladder for social and political climbing in these days.

I.F.L. Scholarships

The Institute of Foreign Languages, Bombay, in keeping with its policy of promoting the study of foreign languages, had decided to grant free studentships for the study of the Hindi, German, French, Italian, Russian, Spanish, Arabic, Persian, Portuguese, and Sanskrit languages.

Examinations for applicants or these studentships will be held on the 10th and 11th January, 1954, and students standing first and second in each of the above language examinations will be given free studentships in that language at the I.F.L. for a period of two years.

The last date for receipt of applications is December 23, 1953.

Full particulars may be had from the Institute of Foreign Languages, Mahabubnagar, Ghat Road, Fort, Bombay.

Expectant Mother's Emotions May Have Bearing On Child

DISTURBING maternal emotions and behaviour during pregnancy may result in a neurotic child. Dr. William S. Kroger reported at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association.

"Embryologists have demonstrated that stimuli or stress on the growing embryo resulting from the mother's physical and emotional health, may lastingly affect the individual," Dr. Kroger stated.

Doctor Kroger, assistant clinical professor of obstetrics and gynaecology at the Chicago Medical School,

said that harmful emotions are of more importance than hormonal imbalance in producing spontaneous abortion of healthy ova.

In addition, Dr. Kroger pointed out that present research indicates that the first few weeks and months of a baby's life are more important to personality development than any other period.

On the question whether breast feeding of a baby or artificial feeding is better, he said:

"I believe it makes little, if any, difference how or when the baby receives nutrition, as long as it is held and cuddled by a loving mother."



By Dribbler

Hockey Below Par BCA Feathers

The Bombay hockey season is now well set, but I am sorry to say that both spectators and players seem to have lost much interest in this game where India holds pride of place in the world.

The standard has come down so badly that dull games are a feature. The main reason for this has been the very stale note sounded by most clubs trying to secure the services of old players. Hardly any of the Senior sides have ventured to make bold to get youngsters into their teams.

This has, therefore, slowed down the game. Besides players have decided to pat the ball, rather than hit it. This reminds me of the champion manager of all teams, Fr. Joseph Feil who time and again shouts from his perch in the committee box—“H-i-t, it!”

There has also been the unhappy note of players trying to be unnecessarily rough. They find greater pleasure in playing the man rather than the ball. Big teams like Lusitanians, Burmah-Shell, Tatas and BEST were the guilty ones, but that was only due to the very feeble umpiring we have these days.

Umpires seem to be suffering from an inferiority complex. There are particular instances, especially, against the more important players that umpires just dare not walk up to them and caution them. They, therefore, take the law into their own hands and the unarmed or helpless player becomes a victim.

With some deliberate fouls and obstruction in the goal area just as a player is about to score, the umpire fails to blow for a penalty bully. He points to the corner instead or overlooks the fault. This is where players take advantage.

Telling Bombay's umpires something for their good is like pouring water on a duck's back. They think that the press and the public are there to pick their faults only, and go on unaffected.

Unless and until these faults or mistakes are corrected, there is going to be 'bones' to pick. And unless our umpiring improves, hockey is bound to stay where it is, or may even degenerate. Therefore, unless an umpire has the game at heart, he should not whistle and spoil it.

I would be rather strong and revolutionary or even be branded by some other term if I suggested to the Bombay Hockey Umpires' Association that every single umpire should undergo an eye-test before he is allowed to do a game. No hard feelings!

Four Unbeaten

Four teams remain unbeaten so far in the Senior Division of the Hockey League. Lusitanians, Tatas, Central and Western Railways. Of course, the Railways have both dropped a point each due to their drawn game, but then that was expected.

Western Railway's Siddique is the leader among goalgetters so far, while St. Xavier's youngster John Charles is following close on his heels.

The league table upto Thursday evening was as follows:—

Senior League Table

TEAMS	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Central Rly.	6	5	1	0	10	0	11
Western Rly.	6	5	1	0	20	3	11
Lusitanians	5	5	0	0	15	1	10
Coast Sports	8	4	2	2	9	9	10
Tata	4	4	0	0	11	2	8
Dockyard	7	3	2	2	5	4	8
State Police	7	2	1	4	3	9	5
St. Xavier's	8	1	2	5	12	18	4
BEST	7	1	2	4	9	19	4
Indian Navy	7	2	0	5	7	14	4
Young Sports	7	1	1	5	7	14	3
Shell	8	0	2	6	4	19	2

The Bombay Cricket Association have to be congratulated from deviating from 'the donkey's path' in the selection of their team to meet the Silver Jubilee Overseas Cricket team which is due to play in Bombay next Saturday.

The team consists mainly of College and School cricketers who have shown exceedingly good form. Of course, they will have the guidance of S. W. Sohoni as skipper.

The team, in the past, was made up of representatives of the State in the Ranji Trophy. But slowly even this side, at least in Bombay, seems to be plunging more for youngsters. And in this Bombay, 'the urbs prima in Indis,' may well feel proud that they have given the lead.

The rest of India, may quite as well follow suit, because, against an 'unofficial' side like this, we can experiment and search for talent—hidden most of the time because of the lack of opportunity in big games.

India has now many good youngsters even in the present lot of test cricketers. Some are yet Collegians, but why not pick the schoolboys from now on for serious training in Alf Gover's School. Pakistan seems to be doing it on a long term basis, which is sure to pay rich dividends.

The Bombay Cricket Association's team, though young, has neither the need for pity nor strength—they are a well-balanced batting and bowling outfit and with such an opposition, I do hope bright cricket will be forthcoming. So far, the Commonwealth team and the Indian sides, that have already played against them, seem to have done little to qualify the word 'bright.' Bombay may as well take the lead and draw packed stands for once.

The Bombay XI is as follows: S. W. Sohoni (Captain), C. T. Patankar, G. R. Sunderam V. B. Leb, P. K. Kamat, Y. K. Rele, M. D. Irani, R. B. Kenny, H. M. Dadachanji, A. H. Desai and Behram Gowadia.

Reserves G. B. Palwankar, B. P. Gupte and Taufiq Hussain.

Records

Cricket records seem to be shattered every week in Bombay. The Inter-Collegiate tournament, now at its peak, seems to be getting 'the heat' every year. More and more records are smashed and that is why Collegians have been figuring more often in State representative sides.

Nari Contractor of St. Xavier's College established a dual record for Inter-Collegiate Cricket. But the fact remains that opposition from National Medical College was not so very powerful.

Nari scored 401 runs out of his sides total of 768 for 6 declared. His score lowers the record held by Rusi Modi; that being 302; while the team's total stood at 611 made by Ruia in 1951.

School Records

But with this follows news about Schools' cricket and here again, the teenagers are making the headlines with record scores. Bharda High School playing St. Sebastian's set up the big total of 501-for 8 declared and for this their skipper Surendra Kothare was mainly responsible with an individual contribution of 218 runs in 260 minutes. That is what bright cricket is. Our School boys seem to know about more than the great international set of cricketers.

In bowling, Surendra showed up

well taking 7 wickets for a meagre score of 20 runs.

Justice

Justice must be meted out in its balanced mode and never should might try to prevail over right.

East Bengal Club who ventured to side-track their parent body's decision by going to a law court, met its fate by sporting means in the Durand Cup which they hoped to win for the third year in succession. The strong challengers from Bengal have had to put their heads in the basket for overruling their parent body's decision. It has been sheer lack of sportsmanship. For a sports association to go to a law court is one of the meanest things that can be done.

Bombay's swimming queen, Dolly Nazir, seems to be treating the swimming pools like 'home ground' because in every event and championship she has created new records. In the recently concluded Cricket Club of India Championship, she won all the five events.

Srichand Bajaj also established a new meet record in the 400 yards free-style, while Kanti Shah lowered his own record in the 150 yards medley for men with a timing of 1 minute 50.1 seconds.

Aga Khan Rift

THE rift between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association is widening day by day just because of the fixation of date for the

famous Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

The Indian Hockey Federation has allotted January 19 to February 15 for the holding of Western India's 'blue riband' in hockey, but the Bombay Gymkhana want their old dates back. Incidentally, the old days have been allotted to the BPHA's recently started Invitation Tournament. This interchange of dates has been done on purpose because a tournament run by the parent body must be given preference. The Bombay Gymkhana contend that their's is a renowned; long standing one and cannot therefore be trifled with.

However, the BPHA still renewed their struggle to play this

tournament on the lines it was run last year with the Bombay Gymkhana having to guarantee a sum of Rs. 5,000 from the running of a charity match. But it is not to be so as the Gymkhana and BPHA do not see eye to eye and the cup presented by Jhaveri Brothers for an annual game of the nature of an Olympic stars game, present and past, seems to have died early. Now that nothing was written down in black and white, the BPHA and the Bombay Gymkhana have come back to the same vicious circle.

With the Christmas winds blowing steadily in, let's hope that peace and goodwill will reign on both sides.

England's Immunity From Soccer Invaders

LONDON.

THIS matter of England's immunity from defeat against all soccer invaders is one being discussed with extraordinary mixed feelings as events of last week's conquest by a Rest of the World eleven are reviewed and the prospects of Hungary on Nov. 25 are weighed.

There are those who will be really glad to see the record go. They say it will mean that England's representatives can then cease worrying about its preservation and get down to the sound constructive attacking type of football which has been so conspicuously absent since guarding the record became an ideal of false prestige. Then there are those whose point of view is that only by the relentless defence of the record can such sheer soccer artistry as served by the Rest of the World team be seen by aspirants to become the first to penetrate a stronghold that has withstood half a century's challenge. The common point of view is there just cannot be enough international soccer.

The Rest of the World team was the 17th different combination from outside the British Isles to meet a fully representative England eleven on English soil. Hungary, due at Wembley Stadium, has been here before when a rather onesided encounter at the Arsenal Stadium ended in a 6-2 rout. But that was as long ago as 1936, since when Hungary has become a world soccer power. Included among its triumphs is the Olympic title at Helsinki last year.

NO HUNGARIANS

Modern Hungary takes its soccer most seriously and that is why although invited, no Hungarians were in the line-up for the Rest of the World team against England. They stated that the clash on Nov. 25 was too near for them to release any single one of their players likely to be selected. It is known the Hungarians have been specially preparing for their own match

against England, experimenting against central European rivals and for a number of weeks the potential team has been allowed to do little else but soccer and the physical training thereof. Which makes most odd reading when all those very same players are regarded as amateurs and are eligible for the Olympic Games!

Other countries declining to accept the Federation de Football Association's invitation to join the side selected to oppose England in celebration of the English Football Association's 90 years were those in South America for reasons of time and distance and those in U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia for reasons of their own.

But a veritable United Nations supported the trials in Amsterdam and the 17 players from whom the final 11 were to be chosen came from seven different countries. Six were actually represented in the team that took the field at Wembley before a 1,00,000 crowd paying a British mid-week cash record of £49, 100 to watch. And that crowd, with Field Marshal Lord Montgomery as the chairman, was treated to some of the finest soccer ever seen in Britain.

Just how it came about was a tribute to the players concerned and a tribute to the game of soccer itself. There is no simpler ball game in the world to follow—hence its universal popularity. But that players from six widely diverse nationalities—Yugoslavia, Spain, Austria, Italy, Sweden, and Germany—were able to get together and despite language difficulties interpret tactics and strategy to formulate perfectly ex-

cellent plans is a marvel. And certainly an object lesson to some of the world's politicians.

LAST 25 SECONDS

Another marvel was how England managed to preserve intact its immunity from defeat against such a masterful combination. The scratch side's rhythm, style and precision was a revelation. It was not even overruled by the Brigade of Guards who showed at half time. That England did manage to force a draw is attributed to that intangible something known discreetly as intestinal fortitude, plus a large slice of good fortune.

The good fortune, it can be described as nothing else, came in the very last 25 seconds when the referee interpreted the goalkeeping of England's inside-right, Stan Mortensen, by Germany's center-half, Walter Posipal, as intentional. Had it been the reverse the ball kicked by Mortensen as he scrambled through a bunch of defenders before appearing to trip over Posipal's stretched leg would have been safely gathered and returned by Yugoslavia's goal-keeper, Vlado mır Beara. As it was the ball had to be returned to the penalty spot despite a volubly protesting Posipal. Alf Ramsey, Tottenham Hotspur's ice cool fullback, made no mistake with the resultant kick.

Thus absolutely entirely on the split second decision of one man—Referee Mervyn Griffiths—the Wales-hinged and swung the outcome of the "Match of the Years." Through it, when thousands of spectators were suddenly halted in their scurry for exits and millions more were about to leave their television sets for forsaken toils, England's defeat was dramatically changed to a 4-4 draw. Never before in the long history of international soccer have so many owed so much to so few, is how one celebrated Englishman might put it!—(Christian Science Monitor, Boston.)



Cartoonists Allan's impression of Dolly Nazir, the aquatic queen of Bombay.

Scrap Olympic Organisation?

CEYLON WANTS REFORMATION

TWO GOVERNING BODIES OF AMATEUR SPORT IN CEYLON, THE AMATEUR BOXING ASSOCIATION AND THE AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION WANT A COMPLETE REFORMATION OF THE PRESENT SET-UP OF THE CEYLON OLYMPIC AND COMMONWEALTH GAMES ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Eric LaBrooy, President of Amateur Boxing Association and Comdr. Royce de Mel, the President of the Amateur Swimming Association, when interviewed, stated that the whole composition of the Ceylon Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association was wrong. They added that a new Association run by the representatives of the governing bodies only should be formed, unlike what it is at present.

At present, they said in the Council of the Ceylon O and C.G.A. there were two representatives from the following governing bodies of amateur sport in Ceylon—boxing, swimming, athletics, soccer, hockey, and wrestling. There are also ten other persons, four of whom are the President, Vice-Chairman, Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer who do not hold office through the governing bodies. The other six are "co-opted members."

The rules say: "Half the number of representatives of governing bodies, subject to the maximum of eight shall be 'co-opted members'. Five of these co-opted members shall be from among the Vice-Presidents of the Ceylon O. and C. G. A." But in the present Council all six are Vice-Presidents.

Mr. LaBrooy and Comdr. de Mel added that only representatives from the governing bodies should have a right of voting and making decisions regarding Ceylon sport as they come with a mandate from these bodies. But co-opted members who have no such mandate or vote also have the right of voting. There is no such precedent in foreign countries nor is it favoured in International sport.

IT'S ABSURD

As matters stand they state that the position is absurd as the constitution states that: "A quorum at meetings of the Council shall be five members". Thus an occasion may arise where important decisions regarding Ceylon sport may be made without representatives from governing bodies being present.

The two bodies in question feel that it is high time that persons who are members of the Council of the Ceylon O and C. G. A. by virtue of the office they hold and the co-opted members, were denied the right of voting at Council meetings. Their valuable advice, however, should be available to the representatives of governing bodies who should have full control of the affairs of the Council.

Comdr. Roce de Mel stated that the reconstruction of the Ceylon O. and C. G. A. on the lines of a world controlling body of sport who work on the principle that office-bearers of the Association should be first nominated delegates of their respective governing bodies, is imperative.

"In this manner only" he added "will it be possible to ensure that all matters of Ceylon sport on an international plane will be solely in the hands of the governing bodies of sport."

At a recent General Committee meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association the following resolution moved by Mr. Julian Greco Honorary Secretary of the A. A. A. was passed: "That nominations for the post of Manager, Observer or Coach of a Ceylon team should only come from the various bodies affiliated to it, and that only one of these nominations should be picked for the office by the Council of the Ceylon O. and C. G. A."

M. LaBrooy stated that the main functions of the Ceylon O. and C.G.A. is to act as a post-office where it collects and distributes information, and co-ordinates the work of the various sport bodies. It should have no right to state that a particular sports body can send two or three representatives while another can send five. "Nevertheless" Mr. LaBrooy continued, "as the Ceylon O. and C. G. A. controls all funds in connection with Olympic and Commonwealth Games, it has also assumed the right to dictate the number which an affiliated body

may send. This parlous state of affairs must be remedied and the sooner it is done the better for Ceylon sport."

The Presidents of the A.B.A. and C.S.A. said that the collection of funds always poses a difficulty and it has been proved that the public have responded more readily to individual sporting bodies than to appeals for funds by the Ceylon O. and C.G.A.

They continued that the Ceylon O. and C.G.A. has tried to get around this difficulty by allocating to the various bodies affiliated to it, fixed sums of money to be collected by each of them. All these collections are to go into a common pool over which the Ceylon O. and C.G.A. will have sole control. Further this organization frowns upon the efforts of each individual sports body to collect funds to sponsor its own members.

—(Ceylon Observer).

Threat To Indian Hockey

SPORTS may be a great leveller, but not in South Africa, according to Mr. P. B. Singh, a South African Indian businessman. In an interview with the "Hindu" (Madras) he referred to the various disabilities the South African Indians were suffering from in the field of sport.

An Indian was not allowed to sit inside a pavilion. There was no common competition for whites and non-whites. Newspapers did not give adequate publicity to non-European sports activities. There was segregation in sports-fields also.

Notice had been given to the Indians to quiet the Curries Fountain (Durban) where they had held their sport for the last 30 years. They had been asked to shift to a place four or five miles away.

Curries Fountain was an ideal place, being centrally situated. The Indians could not make their voice felt in the local councils because they were composed of only Europeans.

"Despite these handicaps", Mr. Singh added, "we are making steady progress. Our boys would have shown that, if only they had been allowed to make the tour of India in May."

Football and cricket tournaments organised by the South African Inter-Race Board had brought non-European South Africans closer than ever and had raised the standard of these games considerably. Mr. Singh continued.

'POIGNANT' EVENT

Mr. Singh, who hails from Durban is a popular sport organiser. He took a prominent part in arranging the last South African

Indian soccer team's visit to India, which, however, fell through following the refusal of the South African Government to give passports to the players a few days before they were due to sail for India.

Mr. Singh recalled that 'poignant' event which had created the greatest disappointment in all non-European circles. In recent months he had seen many matches all over India and he was sure that, had they made the trip, the South African Indian team would have created a good impression.

It was a case of a slip between the cup and the lip. Farewell entertainments were held and the action of Dr. Donges, the Minister of the Interior, came as a bolt from the blue.

Mr. Singh said that he along with others made a desperate effort to have the order rescinded.

VERY ADAMANT

The Administrator of Natal, Mr. D. G. Shephstone, and Dr. Shearer, a member of the South African Parliament and a devotee of sport, tried their best to prevail upon the Government to revoke the decision. Nothing would shake Dr. Malan's Government and the players had to take the disappointment with fortitude.

Mr. Singh said that he had been a member of the first non-official South African Indian football team which visited India in 1921. In 1934 the Indian team had made a tremendous impression

during their tour of South Africa. People were still talking of the artistry and goal-scoring prowess of Ramanna and Lakshminarayana.

Speaking about the organisation of the game, Mr. Singh said that the Inter-Race Board arranged competitions for the Africans, Coloureds and Indians. At no time had these led to any racial trouble. The football tournament for the Singh trophy was always a keen affair.—CEYLON OBSERVER.

Cost Price Causes Dismay

An executive of a large company maintains on his farm a purebred dairy herd whose milk is sold locally at a bit more than the regular price. His cows have the latest word in living quarters, are given vitamin-enriched feed, and when the milk is periodically examined the bacteria count is always low and the butterfat content high. A lady who lives nearby visited the farm one day and after admiring everything said to the owner, "I have only one complaint: I don't like having to pay a special price for my milk. As a neighbour, I feel I ought to receive it at cost."

"Why, I'll be glad to arrange that," said the gentleman farmer.

At the end of the month the lady got her bill: each quart of milk cost three times the usual price.

Masters Prefer Quiet Openings Like The Reti

MODERN MASTERS rarely begin with turbulent openings such as Muzios, Danish or Evans Gambits. They prefer to start out quietly with a positional opening such as Queen's Pawn, the Ruy Lopez or the Reti.

In spite of the quiet opening they produce masterpieces that far outshine the old-time brilliancies.

One of the most popular chess openings is the Reti system introduced by Richard Reti the great Viennese master. It can be transposed into many favourable variations of the Queen's Pawn Game and the Queen's Gambit as the system is very flexible.

Grand masters Alekhine, Euwe and Botvinnik have found this opening very effective in tournament chess.

In these days this close positional opening may prove much more useful than other openings. Whatever theorists might say the Reti System is a powerful weapon in the hands of White.

A delayed advance of the centre Pawns a fianchetto of either Bishops is the main theme of this opening which openly defies the old school of classical opening theory.

Alekhine once said that the longest combination he ever conceived was one of twenty moves. Botvinnik breaks this record with a combination remarkable not only for its length but also for its surpassing beauty in the following game against Chekover.

Reti System

WHITE:— M. Botvinnik
BLACK:— V. Chekover
1. Kt-KB3, P-Q4; 2. P-B4, P-K3; 3. P-QKt3, Kt-KB3; 4. B-Kt2, B-K2; 5. P-K3, Castles; 6. B-K2 (*1), P-B3 (*2); 7. Castles, QKt-Q2; 8. Kt-B3, P-QR3; 9. Kt-Q4 (*3), PXP; 10. PXP, Kt-B4; 11. P-B4, Q-B2; 12. Kt-B3, R-Q1; 13. Q-B2 (*4), Kt (B4) — Q2; 14. P-Q4, P-B4; 15. Kt-K5 (*5), P-QKt3; 16. B-Q3, PXP; 17. PXP, B-Kt (*6); 18. Q-K2, Kt-B1; 19. Kt-Q1 (*7), R-R2; 20. Kt-B2, Q-Kt1; 21. Kt-R3, P-R3 (*8); 22. Kt-Kt5, PXXt; 23. PXP, Kt(B1) — Q3 (*9); 24. Kt-XP move; 25. P-Kt6ch, K-Kt1, (*10), KXXt; 26. P-Kt6ch, K-Kt1,

26. QXPch, K-R1; 27. Q-R3ch; K-Kt1; 28. B-B5 (*11), Kt-B1 (*12); 29. B-K6ch, KtXB; 30. QXXtch, K-R1; 31. Q-R3ch, K-Kt1; 32. RXXt, BXR; 33. Q-R7ch, K-B1; 34. R-K1, B-K4; 35. Q-R8ch (*13), K-K2; 36. QXPch, K-Q3; 37. QXXch, K-Q2; 38. Q-B5ch, K-B3; 39. P-Q5ch, K-B4; 40. B-R3ch, KXP; 41. Q-K4ch, K-B6; 42. B-Kt4ch, K-Kt7; 43. Q-Kt1 mate.

Comments

(*1) In the Reti, the Queen Pawn is held temporarily in leash.

(*2) This is meant to strengthen his Pawn centre. A more vigorous defence was 6.... P-B4; 7. Castles, Kt-B3; 8. P-Q3, P-Kt3; followed by 9.... B-Kt2 and 10.... R-B1.

(*3) White has adopted an original means of stopping Black from playing 9.... P-K4. This would now be answered by 10. Kt-B5.

(*4) If Black tries to develop by 13.... B-Q2; then 14. P-Q4, wins a piece, all because of Black's unsatisfactory opening play.

Dare Not Capture

(*5) A powerful outpost for the knight! Black does not dare exchange knights, as White would recapture with the Bishop Pawn and open up a file for his King Rook.

(*6) White has "hanging", centre Pawns, but in return his pieces are excellently placed for attack. Evidently Black has lost the battle of the opening. His efforts to enforce P-K4 have been thwarted, and in consequence his position is cramped.

(*7) The knight starts off on a long trip clearly he is headed for Kt5, but why go to all this trouble when Black can always play ... P-R3?

(*8) Confident that this will stop the knight from landing at his Kt4.

(*9) The other knight must not move. If for example 23.... Kt(B3)-R2; 24. KtXP, KtXP; 25. the dangerous kingside attack

Q-R5, Kt(Kt4)—R2; 26. P-Q5, PXP; 27. Kt-R6ch, K-R1; 28. Q-B7, Kt-B3; 29. Q-Kt8ch, KtXQ; 30. Kt-B7 mate.

Another Sacrifice

(*10) Beautiful! Instead of regaining his piece, he gives up another knight.

(*11) Menacing mate in two by 29. B-K6ch, K-B1; 30. Q-R8 mate.

(*12) On 28.... B-Q3 (to give the king more room) White forces mate by 29. B-K6ch, K-B1; 30. Q-R8ch, K-K2; 31. QXPch, KXB; 32. Q-B7 mate.

Or if 28.... B-Kt5, 29. B-K6ch, K-B1; 30. BXXt, Q-Q3 (If 30.... RXB; 31. QXR, Q-K1; 32. RXXtch, PXR; 33. P-Kt7ch; 31. Q-R8ch, K-K2; 32. QXP mate.

(*13) Much stronger and more brilliant than 35. RXB, QXR; 36. PXX, R-Q8ch. Black's king is now taken for a ride.

English Opening

This game was played in the world championship candidates tournament at Zurich. Smyslov the winner shows his skill in defence as well as in attacking play and end-game technique.

WHITE:— P. Keres
BLACK: V. Smyslov.

1. P-QB4, Kt-KB3; 2. Kt-QB3, P-K3; 3. Kt-B3, P-B4; 4. P-K3, B-K2; 5. P-QKt3, Castles; 6. B-Kt2, P-QKt3; 7. P-Q4, PXP; 8. PXP, P-Q4; 9. B-Q3, Kt-B3; 10. Castles, B-Kt2; 11. R-B1, R-B1 (*1), 12. R-K1, Kt-Qk5 (*2), 13. B-Kt1, RXXt; 14. P-QR3, KtXXt; 15. RXXt (*3), Kt-B3; 16. Kt-K5, KtXXt; 17. RXXt, B-KB3; 18. R-R5 (*4), P-Kt3; 19. QR-R3, PXP (*5); 20. RXP, P-B6 (*6); 21. Q-B1 (*7), QXP; 22. Q-R6, KR-Q1 (*8); 23. B-B1, B-Kt2; 24. Q-Kt5, Q-B3; 25. Q-Kt4, P-B7; 26. B-K2 (*9), R-Q5; 27. P-B4 (*10), R-Q8ch; 28. BXR, Q-Q5ch; and white resigned.

Comments

(*1) Both have played the opening with great care, apparently thinking only of developing their game without affording the opponent any promising target.

(*2) The first active manoeuvre, which forces White's KB from its best diagonal, for, if 13. B-Kt1; Black wins a Pawn by 13. PXP.

(*3) White already has in mind the dangerous kingside attack

which he will launch a few moves later.

(*4) White's intentions are clear doubling the Rooks on the KR file, but he underestimates Black's defensive resources. A Bishop on the long diagonal is the best guard against such an attack.

(*5) He mistrusts 19.... PXR, so doubt in view of Keres's well-known ingenuity when dealing with a torn king's field. It is however not easy to find a convincing variation against the capture of the Rook.

(*6) The whole defence hinges on one tempo.

(*7) A subtle move which deserves a better fate. After the obvious 21.... PXB; White wins as follows. 22. Q-R6, QXP (22... R-K1; 23. R-R8ch etc.), 23. R-Kt7ch, BXR; 24. Q-R7 mate.

(*8) Here is the saving tempo. White's attack has failed.

(*9) An attempt to stop ... R-Q8ch, which is brilliantly refuted by Black.

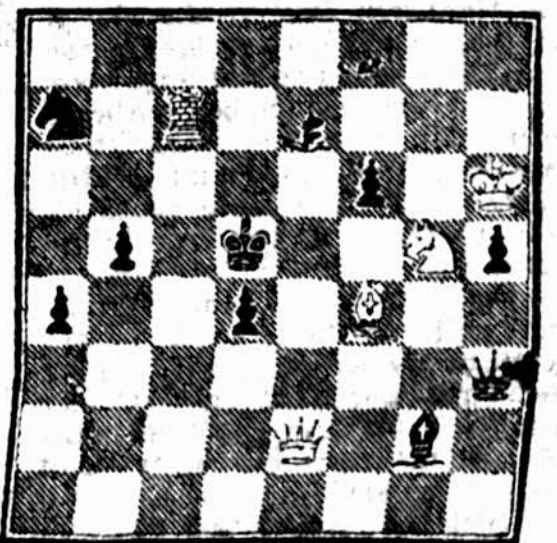
(*10) Forced: If 27. Q-B3, QXQ followed by 28.... R-Q8ch.

—Bhalchandra V. Khare

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 62

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves. Solution next week. Problem No. 61 keymove B-R5

BOOM IN ATOMIC MINERALS STARTS

Prospectors Have A Field Day

THE GREAT URANIUM RUSH IS ON IN CANADA. ALL A MAN NEEDS IS A GOOD GEIGER COUNTER AND FAITH IN HIS OWN SHINING LUCK; THAT, IN VIRTUALLY ANY PROVINCE, ENTITLES HIM TO JOIN THE STAMPEDE OF HOME FOLKS WHO ARE EITHER SEARCHING FEVERISHLY FOR URANIUM IN THEIR OWN BACK YARD, HAVE JUST FINISHED DIGGING FOR IT IN THE "BUSH" (CANADIAN FOR ANYTHING PAST CITY LIMITS), OR ARE PACKED TO GO PROSPECTING FIRST THING IN THE MORNING. COMES HELL OR HIGH WATER.

Canada, the enthusiasts claim recklessly, is just a solid sheet of uranium from Quebec City to the Arctic Circle—riches for everybody, there for the taking. The fever has even brought a flush to the faces of usually conservative financiers. Companies are being founded to exploit new uranium fields as fast as amateur and professional prospectors can discover them—sometimes faster. Early last year, only half a dozen mining stocks with uranium interests were listed on the Toronto Exchange. By midsummer of 1953 there were 60, another 60 or so were being traded over the counter, and countless more were there for the asking—representing companies with high hopes but no current operations.

RICHES FOR EVERYBODY FOR THE TAKING

The atomic mineral has been found in some quantity over nearly half of Canada. Almost 50,000 claims have been staked across what geologists call the Pre-Cambrian shield that runs from the southeast corner of the nation, only a couple of hundred miles from the state of Maine, clear up into the Northwest Territories, within the Arctic Circle. In Saskatchewan's Beaverlodge region alone, more than 1,000 square miles are staked, and more claims are piling up daily.

Enthusiasm? Canada is alive with it. The only people who aren't excited are the experts.

ADVENTURE BEGINS

MANIWAKI is an old frontier town which still remembers fur trappers like Billy-Budge, who would arrive from the bush, cash in \$5,000 worth in pelts, hand the money to the nearest hotel keeper, then invite the whole town in to help drink it up. When the money was gone, Billy would retire into the woods for another year of trapping, meditation and planning for the next spree writes Bill Stapleton in "Colliers".

A modern counterpart of Billy Budge is Toussant Cere, a French Canadian prospector of imposing size and impressive fame. Toussant gained renown two years ago by walking 45 miles out of the bush with a 250-pound pack of gold ore on his back. Winter was closing in, he explained, and the ore would have had to wait until the following spring if he hadn't carried it out.

Toussant usually returns to civilization decked out in ragged clothes, shoulder-length jet-black hair, a mustache that reaches for his lower lip, a gleam in his eye and a thirst like a camel.

In Maniwaki, I tuned in on my first piece of uranium, courtesy of Pete McDonough. Pete, sixty-eight, is the junior partner of a legendary prospecting team; the other member is his seventy-year-old brother, Paddy. Together, they've sunk more mining claim stakes in a half century of prospecting than there are ties in the Canadian Pacific Railway.

I talked to Pete in his room at the Maniwaki Inn. Although it was one of the hottest days of the year, there was a suit of long woolen underwear on the bed ("Always wear 'em, boy", Pete said. "Best thing in the world for a man in the bush.") and there were rocks all over the place—on the floor, in the closet, under the bed. Pete grabbed a small bag and dumped some more rocks on the table. He looked at them fondly and said, "Now we'll just warm up the Geiger counter a bit, and you'll see whether or not we're on the track of something good."

When the counter was ready, he picked out a tiny chunk of stone, then handed me the earphones. They sputtered like a painful of frying eggs. Pete cackled. "That's the real shungum, ain't it, boy?" I put the phones down gingerly.

Maniwaki is still a frontier town

even though Ottawa is within tourist reach. Before heading back to the big city, I watched Harry Ryan, co-owner of the Maniwaki Inn, throw a five-inch fire-cracker under the chair of a dozing fellow citizen, catapulting the sleeper out of his coma and almost into the arms of an American tourist lady. I'll bet it's the last mining community she ever visits.

ALGOMA INN

Back in Ottawa, I decided to swing over to see the big staking rush at Algoma Mills, 90 miles east of Sault Sainte Marie, Ontario.

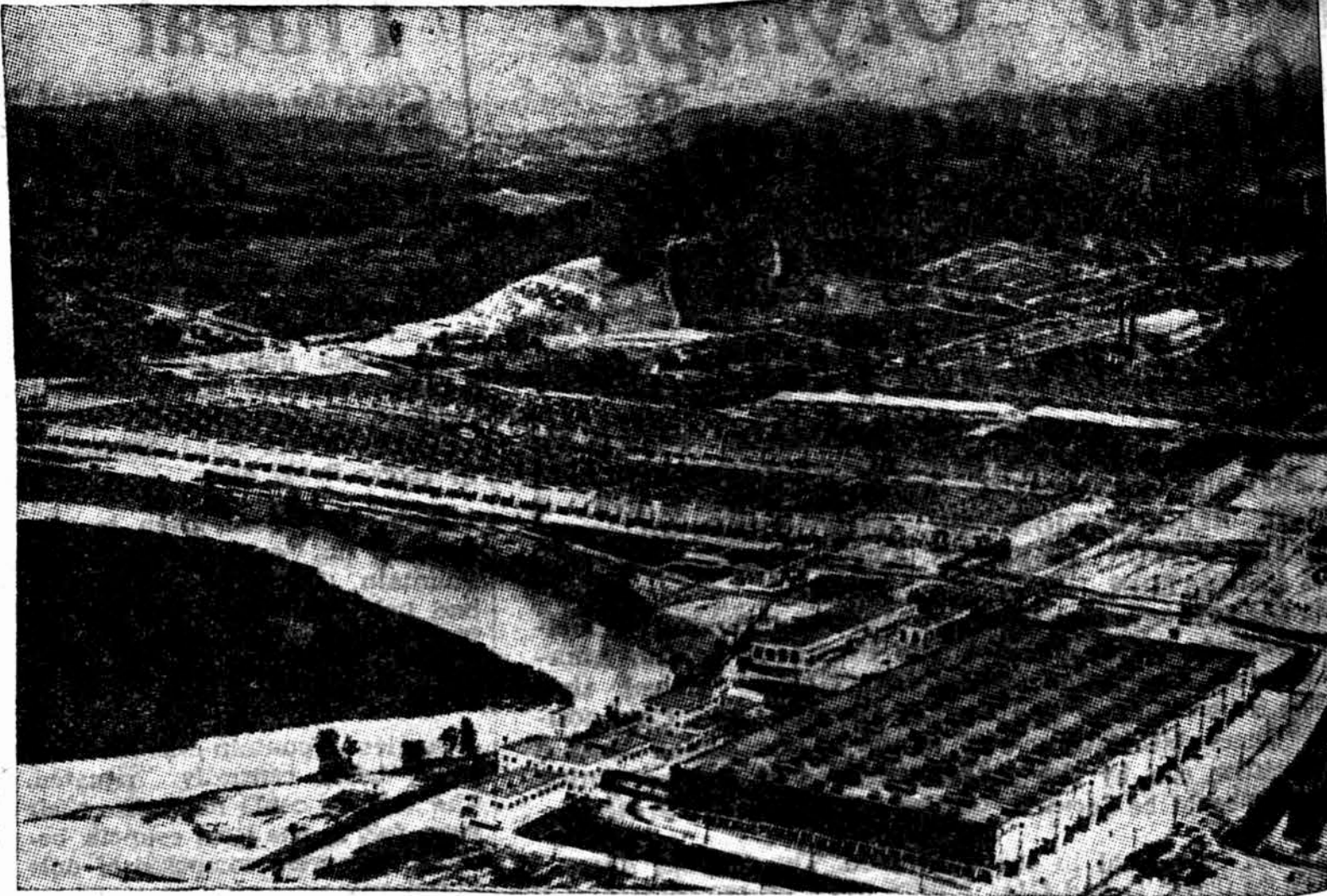
The Algoma Inn was jammed to the rafters with bearded youngsters, mostly college kids working as stakers for Peach and seven other mining companies exploiting the area. The old-timers call the boys bear-fighters; since operations started, they've had more peculiar encounters with black bears than

the average native of the area has in a life time.

Two University of Toronto students named Meredith Holt and Garth Halley were paddling a canoe along a lake a few miles north of Algoma when they met a bear swimming for shore. There was a moment of indecision as Holt paddled to get out of Bruin's way and Halley drove forward to commence hostilities. The bear took advantage of the confusion to reach the bank and start up a small cliff. Halley raced after him, climbed the hill from the other side and beat him to the top. Then Halley swung at the bear with a canoe-paddle—and lost his balance, plunging ignominiously into the lake below. The bear, startled, lost his balance and fell in after Halley. For a few seconds, the lake front was full of college students and bear. Then Holt and Halley out of the water. The bear, embarrassed, slunk away.

Another group of five young men, camping in the open, awoke early one morning to find a bear sitting on their camp table eating their cheese supply. All five prudently stayed in their bedrolls, pretending he wasn't there. After he left, they checked up and (they swear) found four cans of fruit juice missing—along with a red-handled can opener.

Ever since reaching Canada, I'd heard fabulous stories about Uranium City and the big mining fields up at Beaverlodge Lake in Saskatchewan. Back in Maniwaki, Pete McDonough had urged me not to miss Beaverlodge. "You'll see things there that'll knock your hat off," he said—and then repeated the words of the elderly man in the Ottawa hotel lobby: "Go on up



The biggest Atomic research Centre at Oakridge in U. S. A.

there; get the feel of things."

In Toronto, Joe Hirshhorn had talked enthusiastically about his companies' operations in the Beaverlodge area and then, as I was leaving, had said, "Glad you're going into the bush. You'll get to see something. You'll get the feel of things."

I asked Miller how Algoma stacked up against Uranium City. "Oh, yes," he said. "That Beaverlodge area. That's the real one, son. You'll knock your hat off. You'll..."

"I know," I said. "I'll get the feel of things."

URANIUM CITY

The Canadian Pacific airliner from Edmonton to Uranium City carried 16 male passengers in old pants and jackets; one stewardess who served hot coffee; a big pile of bedrolls, camp gear and mine supplies lashed near the centre of the ship, and four huge sides of bees in the rear.

The flight to Beaverlodge airstrip just outside Uranium City took three hours. From the air, the strip is just a slash in the woods, flanked on both sides by mining properties. Uranium City looked puny from the plane—looked, in fact, as though a strong wind might blow it all away, leaving nothing but the old Chipewyan

operation; and there are some tent-roofed log and plank dwellings. But seven miles away, 700 employees of the government's Eldorado mines and milling plant live in a snug comfort in two-story homes, complete with picture windows, hot water and modern plumbing, with a school and a six-bed hospital hard by.

The only transportation into Uranium City is provided by airplanes and, in the summertime, by a 12-mile partly finished dirt road to the Lake Athabasca port of Bushell, which can be reached by riverboat from the south. Yet, considering the long haul to civilization, prices aren't excessive. Although the town is just 500 miles south of the Arctic Circle, a cup of coffee sells for a dime, pie for 15 cents and a whole meal for a couple of dollars.

1.50 DOLLAR-HAIR CUT

Haircut? You can get one for dol. 1.50 from either Rudy Oleinek or Emile Boduc. Rudy operates under a canvas roof with a single ancient chair flown in from Goldfields. He figures it cost him dol. 1,000 to get set up in business—and he still doesn't have running water; the town doesn't have a municipal water system; in the summer, folks tramp two miles to Martin Lake and lug wa-

ter back in buckets; in the winter, when the lake is frozen, some entrepreneur cuts a hole in the ice and carts water into town at dol. 1.25 per 40-gallon drum.

Among the leading lights of Uranium City are the Hubbards, Jim and Paula. Running the post office almost swamped the Hubbards.

The one man is Gilbert A. LaBine, the prospector whom Canadians call Mr. Uranium. LaBine was first to find minable pitchblende in the Western Hemisphere, at Great Bear Lake, 500 miles north-west of Lake Athabasca, in 1930. His uranium holdings had to be sold to the government monopoly, and the uranium from them was used in the world's first A-bomb.

Last year, LaBine sent veteran prospector Albert Zeemel into the Beaverlodge region uranium hunting, and Zeemel came up with a spectacular find now being operated by the Gunnar company. The Gunnar mine is considered by experts the richest strike in Canada; LaBine and his associates plan to spend \$7,000,000 developing it.

Naturally, the man who makes a find like that becomes quite a personage in a mining community like Uranium City, so I went looking for Zeemel. I found him with some other people at the landing stage for the McMurray Air Services seaplane base, just outside Uranium City. He was carrying the kind of camera that gives you a finished picture a few seconds after you snap the shutter.

"You take my picture, huh?" Zeemel shouted at me. "I'll take your picture. Stand over there and smile." Zeemel clicked the camera and I could see his thumb hanging over the lens. "Only take about a minute."

We all waited, bush pilots, some other prospectors and I. Zeemel pulled the print out of the camera and we all looked at it. There was a moment of silence. Then a burly character took a toothpick out of his mouth and said, "Little on the dark side, ain't it?"

I didn't get another chance to talk to Zeemel. I'd stayed in the Beaverlodge region as long as I could, and I had to get back. I spent that final night chatting with veteran mining engineer James Randall (Ron) MacDonald, my host at Uranium City, in the living room of his house. We sat on a brocade couch of faded glory which was also Ron's bed. When it was time to turn in, he'd just unroll a sleeping bag on the couch and climb inside. My own sleeping bag was spread on a set of tired bedsprings in the one other room. Our sanitary facilities were over the hill from our log hut. We had a radio that sputtered static. And we had a set of the most glorious-looking bagpipes this side of Loch Lomond.

"How about a tune?" I asked Ron.

"Sure. What do you want to hear?"

"What's your favourite number?"

"The Sterling Militia, but wait till I get Gordon Moore and his whistle and Jim Fleming with his drum."

When the clan had gathered, accountant Fleming's drum turned out to be a cardboard container for dehydrated milk with a piece of baribou skin stretched over it. The whistle played by mining engineer Moore was about eight inches long, with a mouthpiece at one end and a plunger with a ring in it at the other.

The word had gone around, and other people began drifting in. There was an air of excitement. "Just so we can hear ourselves afterwards," Ron said happily. "I brought the voice recorder from the office. We'll put it on 'dictate' then play it back."

While he was setting up the recorder and getting his pipes ready, Gordon and Jim played their part. The first of the Marschmusik on whistle and drum, scattered the sled dogs in the doorway. "Okay," said Ron. He climbed the bag to his breast and tapped his foot: "A-one, a-two, a-three. And then all Scotland filled the tiny room in the wilderness. You could close your eyes and see the Queens' Own Cameron Highlanders marching past, kilts swaying. As the volume mounted, they seemed to march over and through you; the magnificent skirling and keening must have been audible for a half mile. The brave man swung enthusiastically into 'Bonnie O'er the Border,' and wiped a tear from my eye."

In Edmonton the next morning on my way back to the States, I had a chance between planes to reflect on what I'd seen on the 5,000-mile junket through Canada's Great Uranium Rush. My luggage literally bulged with statistics of all kinds... but statistics are dull. The people I'd met were the experiences I'd had were infinitely more exciting. And after all, I hadn't gone north for figures. I'd gone up to get the feel of things.

MAD RUSH IN CANADA FOR URANIUM

Indian camping ground that formerly occupied the sloping valley.

The Beaverlodge area, first explored in 1778, has been prospected for various minerals since before World War I. Good-sized gold findings were made there in the mid-1930s, and a mine was started that at its peak produced 1,500 tons of ore a day. But mining costs became too high and the mine is closed down now, along with the adjoining town of Goldfields.

Pitchblende, the uranium-bearing mineral, was reported in 1930. After 1944, Canada forbade prospectors to look for the stuff on their own, reserving all operations for the government-owned company, Eldorado Mining & Refining Ltd. In 1948, the restriction was lifted and the province of Saskatchewan offered tracts of land to all mining companies that could afford to invest at least \$50,000 in development. That controversial provision, which kept out the small fry, expired in April, 1952. The following August, the area was thrown wide open—and that's when the big land grab started.

Uranium City (population 2,500, give or take a few prospectors on any given day) didn't just grow, as most towns do. Its first buildings were skidded 20 miles across the ice of nearby Lake Athabasca and several other bodies of water last winter from the abandoned town of Goldfields. In their new location, the structures look as if they'd been dragged in by the cat—and they were, by caterpillar-tracked bulldozers. More buildings are being erected. Three garages, a Men's Style Shop, some restaurants, a poolroom, a theatre and several hand laundries are in

operation; and there are some tent-roofed log and plank dwellings. But seven miles away, 700 employees of the government's Eldorado mines and milling plant live in a snug comfort in two-story homes, complete with picture windows, hot water and modern plumbing, with a school and a six-bed hospital hard by.

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Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY

BALKAN-JI-BARI-AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,
LAST week we celebrated the birthday anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, our beloved Prime Minister. Children sent him "Many Happy Returns of the Day."

Our Balkan-Ji-Bari Units organised outings during the last holidays: Khar Balkan-Ji-Bari Children were taken to Matheran, and Marine Drive and Ghatkopar Balkan-Ji-Bari children to Mahabaleshwar. Dada joined these parties, and was happy amidst the happiness of children.

The Relief Camps Committee Members of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari—Shri Tirath Sahani, Shrimati Vidya Motwani, Kumari Sati Ramchandani and Shri Shewak Bhora], as well as Kumaris Hardevi Gidwani, Lalitha Thayar, Kamala Hemrajani and Shrimati Bhagwanti Devi visited the Pimpri Camp. Children of the Unit and Bal Mandir staged a variety performance which was indeed very good.

"A strange way of fishing", said Uncle Bob, smiling. "The birds are cormorants and have straps round their throats so that they won't swallow the fish. Come along, let's go for a walk along the side of the river and see what we can find."

The Moon

The Moon is like a sickle,
She's like a silver bow,

When in the western sky she shines,
Pale in the sunset glow.
Then she is like a floating lamp,
When full and bright and round,
She shines on woods and fields,
and throws
Black shadows on the ground.
The bright stars near her now grow dim
In her much stronger light,
Only the ones more distant show
Clear on a moonlit night.
Calmly she sails across the sky

With slow and even pace;
The shadows on her make her look
As if she had a face.
Then once again a bow she is,
And in the dawn of day
High floats the moon, but her new bow
Bends just the other way.

About A Giraffe

Africa is the only continent where these animals can be found in their natural surround-

ings, although many years ago they lived in other countries, including China, Greece and India. As we all know, the neck and limbs of the giraffe are very long, and the height of a fullygrown one has been known to reach as much as 18 feet.

The giraffe from Somaliland, Kenya Colony, Abyssinia and Sudan is one of the handsomest to be seen. It is liver-red, overlaid by a buff-tinted network. The other species of giraffe (the one we usually see at the Zoo in

Britain) is spotted and blotched with brown or blackish markings on a light ground colour.

Man Of Action

He was applying for work with another firm.

"What were you at Blank's?" asked the manager.

"I was a deer, sir."

"And what might that be?"

"Well, the manager would tell the clerk to do something; the clerk would tell me to do it; and as there was nobody for me to tell I'd do it myself."

Turn About

If you spell the first word in each pair of the following lines correctly, it will fit the second blank when spelled backwards.

- 1 I spin round and round.
I hold a plant.
- 2 People wipe their feet on me.
A girl wears me on her head.
- 3 Cats chase me.
I am black and sticky.
- 4 I catch fish; sometimes butterflies.
I am the number of all your toes.

Ans: 1. Top, pot; 2. Mat, tam; 3. Rat, tar; 4. Net, ten.

Not Himself

A popular actor was visiting a small town where the local theatre was holding a competition. Prizes were offered for the best impersonations of the great man.

Disguising himself the actor entered the contest under an assumed name.

And was not among the first three prizewinners!

Balkan-Ji-Bari

Everyone is most welcome to join the Balkan-Ji-Bari-Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21 (that postal address is enough), mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel proud to join this premier All-India Children's Organisation.

You may also send your small contributions of essays, stories, smiles, games, tricks, etc., as well as drawings, in black and white, and photographs taken by you, and Dada will be pleased to consider them for publication in this "Corner". Dada will be happy to hear anything from you, and to know if he can be of any service to you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada



Mandvi Balkan-Ji-Bari children on an excursion at Madh Island playing a game.



Here Come The Elephants

By ANNE PRIDDY

RECORDING for future generations the fantasy and flavour of a bygone era, Charles P. Fox's picture history of circus parades is a rare and delightful volume of Americana.

To those fortunate enough to have thrilled to the noisy glamour of a circus street parade, the book brings poignant memories. Marching out of the past to on prancing horses, gracefully bowing to sidewalk plaudits; the heavy warmth of row on row of gray Percherons, hauling colour-trunks swinging in steady rhythm; and the beloved noisy callopes, like a piper trailing in its wake all the youngsters of the neighbourhood.

of the book is pictorial, with more than 250 reproductions in black and white and eight pages of four-colour plates. "Circus Parades" has the blessing of Henry Ringling North, Vice-President of Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey. In his preface to the book Mr. North writes: "No comparable work on this subject has ever been accomplished before, and Mr. Fox's patient skill, preserving energy and exhaustive research have brought forth a unique authoritative volume...."

Arranged in parade sequence, the chapters deal with band wagons; tableau wagons; special

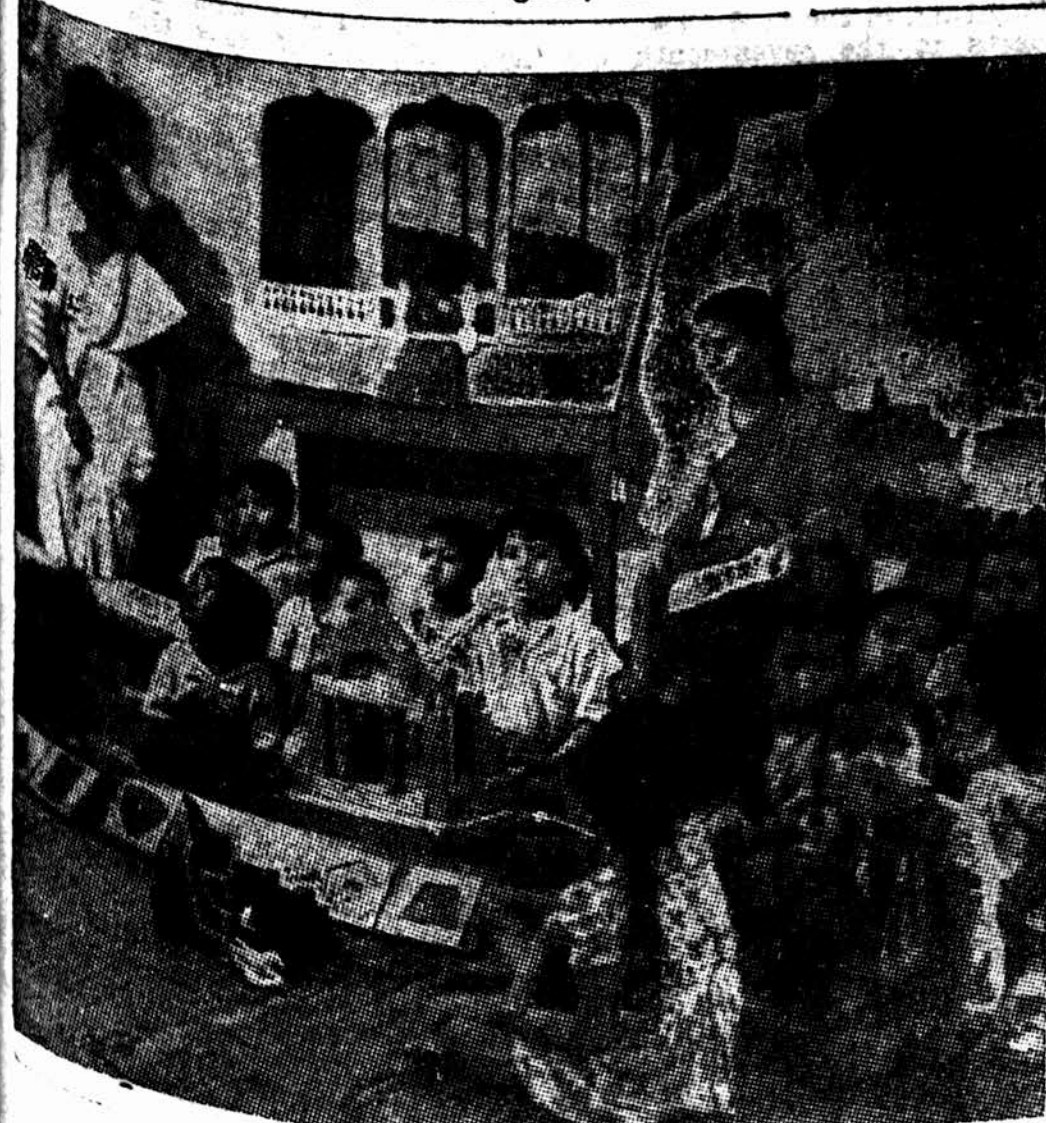
features; women riders; chariots; buglers; camels; cages and dens; wagons that depicted nations; elephants; and so on right down to the callopes.

There are special sections on the fine Italian wood-carvings used as wagon decorations; on the companies that built the wagons; on the wheelwrights—a craft that is lost and gone forever. There is a section on the teamsters who drove six, eight, and 10-horse hitch, and a picture of Jake Posey with his famous 40-horse hitch. Quotations from the Billboard of 40 to 60 years ago concerning the street parade are contained in a special section. Novel types of bands and music used in parades also have a section in the book. Barnum's "Gigantic Golden Organ of Vienna" or "Or-

CIRCUS PARADES: A Pictorial History of America's Greatest Pageant, by Charles P. Fox. (Watkins Glen, N.Y.: Century House, 180 pp. \$10.)

chestmelochor" is pictured, as well as a mounted band.

But the technical details give no idea of the fascination of the book. Through its pages drifts the nostalgic feeling of something that should be preserved—the alchemy that turned adults into eager children and imbued children with wide-eyed expectation, as the warning cry "Hold your horses, here come the elephants" echoed down through the years.—The Christian Science Monitor.



Children of the Bal Vihar, Worli are engrossed in their hand-drawn pictures and educational games.

Britain Makes Most Of Her Land

BIG YIELDS OF WHEAT PER ACRE

WILLIAM E. DARRINGTON of Iowa, now serving his second term as representative from Harrison County in the Iowa legislature, toured Europe with a group of 110 farmers from five mid-western states.

In the following exclusive International News Service article, he compares European and American agricultural methods and tells what kind of people he met during the three-week tour.

By LAWRENCE THAW, Jr.

As told

By William E. Darrington
(State Representative from Harrison County, Iowa)

PARIS. Sixty to 80 bushels of wheat to an acre! That's what I saw in England. Why, I never grew more than 50 bushels to the acre on my farm in Iowa and the state average is about 30.

I'd like to start in Ireland, where our trip properly began. No wonder the Irish are proud of their green grass. It looked very good to us Iowa farmers because we've had a very serious drought this summer. This is very unusual for us.

The average size farm in Ireland is about 37 acres. Farmers surround their farms with stone walls, and the farms look as if they were centuries old.

In Ireland

One thing that struck us was the little one-horse, two-wheel carts, which they use to take milk and produce into town. We also couldn't help admiring the Irish girls with their beautiful complexions and their natural rosy cheeks.

We couldn't understand the very sharp class distinction in Ireland, the sort of thing we don't bother much with in the states.

To illustrate, our bus stopped by the roadside and I started talking to two "coleens" who happened to be standing there. They were very shy and nice. I pointed to a big house across the way and asked them if they lived there.

"Oh my, no!" they exclaimed, really shocked by the idea. "We don't live there. They're LAND-OWNERS!"

High Yield

Going over to England, we were really amazed at the great strides they're making in the growing of wheat, barley and oats. They are also raising a winter bean that they grind up for cattle feed.

In my opinion, the reasons for the high rate of yield they get from their land are as follows: the average farm is small, about 100 acres; they get a lot of rain, a gentle rain which doesn't erode the soil like our violent thunder storms back home; they take very good care of their land, and, finally, a lot of land is comparatively "new" land—former pasture which the old timers didn't want to break up, but were forced to do so during the World War II food shortage.

I saw some very good cattle in England — well-bred cattle. I raise short-horn cattle which originally came from England and Scotland. The main breed I saw was a short-horn Holstein cross; also saw quite a few Hereford cattle. Talking about Herefords, the British Government is encouraging the breeding of this beef cattle by paying a \$15-a-head subsidy for new-born calves.

We thought Holland a beautiful, clean little country. Everything is "just so"—not a thing

afflicted area dying. The Dutch have spread calcium on the ground and are praying for rain to soak the calcium into the ground. Poor fellows!

The country is amazing. Fifteen to 20 feet below the sea! The Dutch have a saying which goes, "The Great Creator made the world, but the Dutch made Holland." This is literally true. The people here have simply created new land by pushing the sea back.

The farmers in Holland do a marvelous job of farming and they work very hard at it. Except for the floods, the farmers just as soon have a drought! The Dutch have too much water and have rigged up a series of intricate canals to take the water off the land. You see these canals in each field; the water is pumped from them into larger canals, then to the sea, where the water is let out by means of sea gates when the tide is out.

I saw lots of large pasture, but also a lot of farm land. The principal crops are sugar beets, wheat, oats, and clover.

The Dutch spoke very highly of Marshall Plan aid I have a different feeling about aid now that I've been over here and seen

to what use our money is being put.

Big Horses

Belgium and Luxembourg reminded me a lot of Iowa with the same light, leamy soil. By this time in the trip I was really hankering for some good old American corn, but—like the rest of Europe—people just don't grow corn over here.

In Belgium, I had to admire those beautiful Belgian draft horses—man, are they big! They make our horses look like colts.

Back home, we don't use horses any more. The horse is completely out of our area; everyone has a car.

Gleaners still follow the harvesting machines in Germany, picking up the wheat which has dropped. We were struck by the number of women in the fields—in fact, there were hardly any men at all. The reason, I guess, was the war, and also the fact that many men have drifted into factories in the big cities.

I admired the way the Germans used every available inch of their soil for cultivation. Take the vineyards of the Moselle Valley, for example. The ground seems to be nothing but rocks

and the hills are so steep you can hardly climb them and yet they are covered with grapes. How they harvest them is a mystery to me.

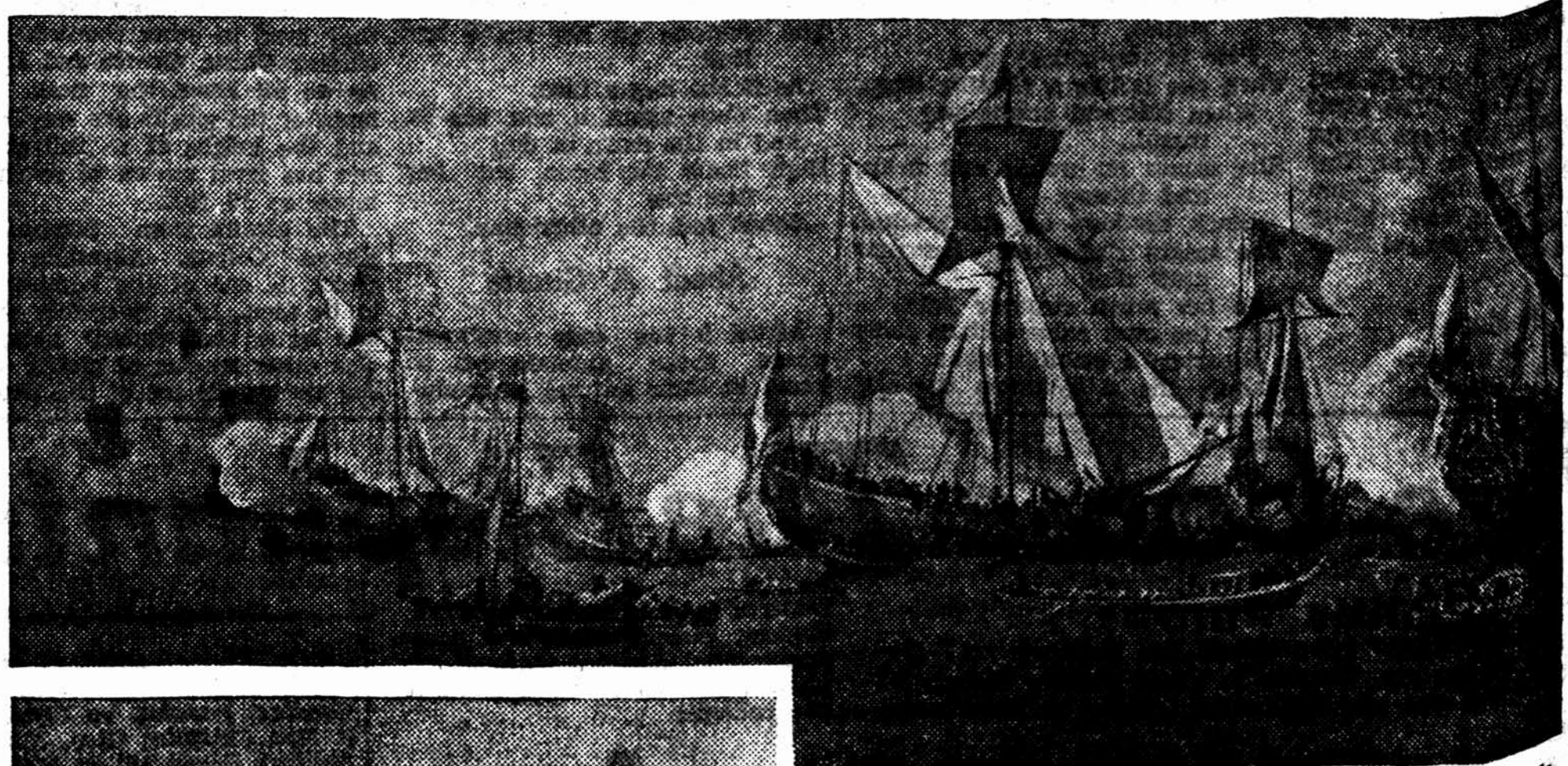
An Oasis

Switzerland was not like the rest. It hasn't been touched by the war. It's a wealthy country and the people are very well off. It seemed more like home, especially in the cities. I also saw some of the most beautiful scenery in the world.

The Swiss farmer cultivated every available inch of his land. I saw huge cattle—weighing 1,400 to 1,600 lbs.

On one farm we saw the ploughing was done by means of a plough hitched to a cable. The slope to be ploughed was on a 45-degree angle. The plough, attached to a very long cable, ran way up the hill to a pulley, and then down to an electric engine. A man rode the plough, ploughing as he went up the hill, then pushed the plough down to the bottom of the hill and the process would start all over again.

One of the most thrilling moments of the trip was when we stopped at a Swiss cheese factory. (Continued on Page 22, Col. 4)



The honeymoon voyage of Mary and William of Orange was made on the Royal yacht Mary in 1677, here shown in an oil painting.

ROYAL YACHTS

PAST AND PRESENT

THE new Royal yacht, a vessel of some 4,000 tons with a continuous cruising speed of 21 knots, was recently launched by Her Majesty the Queen and named the *Britannia*. She has been so designed that, in time of war, she could be converted into a hospital ship with the minimum structural alteration.

Yachting, in the modern sense of the term, came in with the Stuarts in the seventeenth century. Charles II saw the possibilities of these small craft both for pleasure and for service with the fleet.

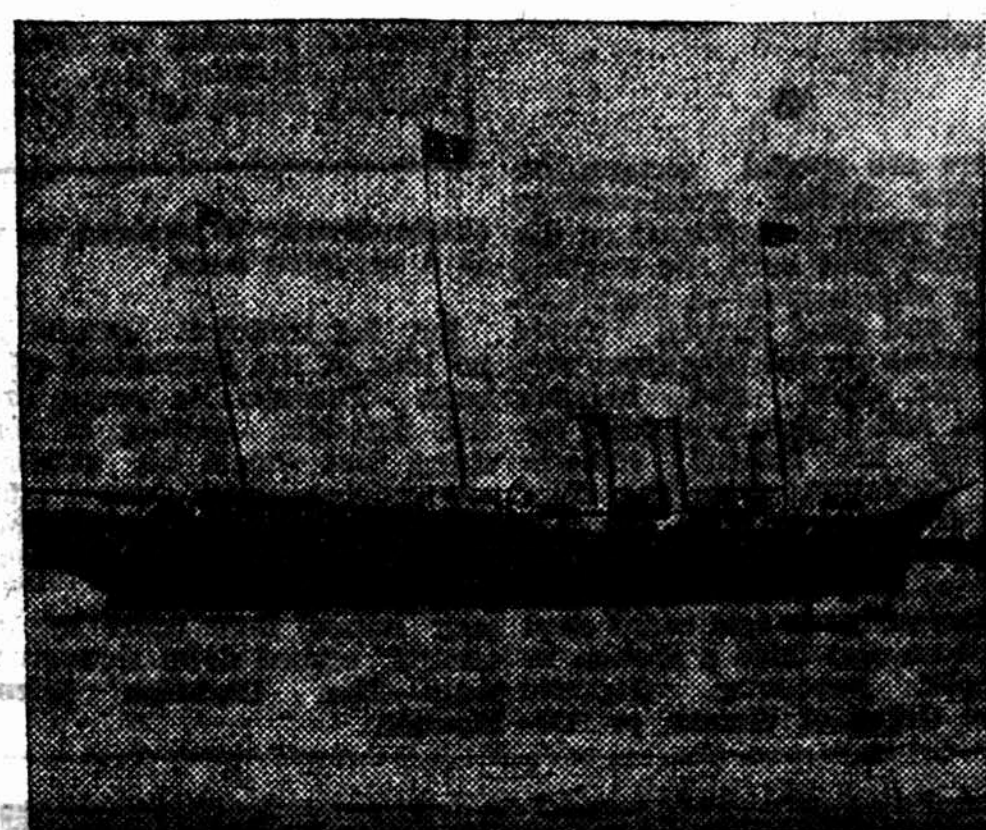
Under the Hanovers they were increasingly employed on great State occasions, firing salutes on the King's birthday and carrying ambassadors to and from the Continent. George III enjoyed taking his family for a floating holiday around the South Coast.

With the *Victoria and Albert*, built in 1843, the stately line of Royal yachts changed from sail to steam. Not all approved of the break with tradition: when the Queen appeared at the Spithead Review in her paddle-driven yacht, there were thousands of "good honest bluejackets who did not like to see her Majesty in a smother."

CANDLE-LIT

The *Victoria and Albert II*, built twelve years later, was the Queen's favourite, and often carried her on State and private visits. The Royal apartments were candle-lit and for years the Queen would not have electric lighting installed. Finally she had to give way to the insistence of her oculist.

The third *Victoria and Albert*, screw-driven, was built for the old Queen at the end of her reign, but she never in fact sailed in it. Its last great State appearance was in 1937 when King George VI used it for the Spithead Review.



The *Victoria and Albert III* was built in 1899. The fittings were closely copied from the previous paddle-driven Royal yacht.



The new Royal yacht, the *Britannia*. State apartments are in after-part of ship.

ART NOTES *By D. G. Vyas.*

INCONSTANT are the conditions upon which art has to depend for its growth. Any art would retain its progressive tendency as long as they will continue to be favourable to it.

This universal rule can be illustrated, in the case of India, by the vicissitudes through which her art has passed. Independence is now expected to create conditions in which Indian art can stabilise itself and resume its progress.

Art And Economy

This point was touched by President Rajendra Prasad, while inaugurating the Silver Jubilee Exhibition of the Indian Academy of Fine Arts at Amritsar. Renaissance of art, was rightly counted by him, as an integral part of the welfare of the State. Political freedom and recognition of art as one of the obligations of the State are the two major conditions which Indian art has found favourable to itself; but it is rather too early for the art activity to feel their full impact.

The economic stability, according to the President's view-point, towards which the country is moving should stimulate the growth of art. It is, no doubt, one of the essential conditions which have to be fulfilled, if art is to rise again, in course of time, to a great height. There is also the other side of this economic question, and it has to be taken into consideration in the context of reorganisation of arts.

Art has been, through centuries, one of the principal factors of the country's economy. As one of the industries, it has made a valuable contribution towards economic stability and prosperity, and as an industry it was distributed even in the remote rural areas providing a means of sustenance to a large bulk of cottage workers who were both artists and craftsmen. House-building by itself was an art, and it was an occupation of the communities which had specialised themselves in it.

Vital Need Of Life

Whether painting, sculpture or architecture, music, dance or drama, art was mostly a hereditary profession to numerous guilds, and such art guilds had formed an important unit of the social organisation. In the urban side of the present social set-up, art is mostly taken in the sense of painting or at times sculpture and not beyond it, and then it is treated as a piece of decoration or as a pastime. Ajanta painting and architectural and sculptural monuments, which are admired from a distance, are regarded by many as the whole of art of the past. Here lies the fallacy in estimating distribution of art.

Designs and patterns of some of the objects of daily use, and of the ornamental accessories of buildings even in rural areas will reveal the sameness of conception and style prevalent during a given period. They must convince the discerning observer that the domain of Indian art was much more extensive than the limited extent of monuments—that it had its ramifications stretching as far as the dwellings of the poor. Since the aesthetic impulse is constant in man, the love for art which is prompted by it cannot be inconsistent with poverty. The poor people had also their own repertoire of music, dance and drama, as they needed art, and expressed themselves in terms of art in all its media.

Glaring Contradictions

India's art was essentially the art of the people and not of the privileged few. One can still see

Indian art through ages—Art for economic stability—People's heritage of art—Conditions for art organisation—Form of national festivals—Kashmir's contribution to Indian art—Drawing and music in municipal schools—Value of museum education—Decentralisation of art activity.

evidence of art integrated in the economic structure of rural India, and also the artists of village-folks struggling to secure bare sustenance. It is not difficult even at this stage to find out how artists had ministered to the needs of the people and were, in return, supported by them. This was India's economy with art as one of its factors.

While the art movement is proceeding on the surface in urban quarters, nothing is done to arrest the process of disintegration of the unsophisticated life of the people

of the factors which can never be eliminated. People's art may not be monumental, it may not be refined like its classical type, but it is art and they must have it by right. While independence has created conditions so very conducive to the progress of art, the people's side and the country's tradition of art have to be stressed as essentials of any scheme of art organisation. It will be a great tragedy if art is left to any one section or sector of the social organisation and the tradition is relegated to the background. To start with, it is necessary to make

should take the form of national festivals which should be the people's spontaneous reaction to them. The celebration programmes with artistic items are set by the Government every year. This is not enough. The people throughout the country must celebrate these national festivals with dance and music which should acquire, in course of time, forms peculiar to the occasions.

Kashmir Tradition

A cultural convention, which was held, for the first time, in Srinagar has called upon Kashmiris to rediscover their lost heritage. Kashmir's Prime Minister, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed has offered the Government's full support to the programme of the convention. Poets, painters, musicians and other artists will get the much needed encouragement for advancement of their art activity, but the question, which demands an answer from them, is what the lost heritage of Kashmir was like and how it is to be rediscovered.

India's cultural history has a brilliant chapter marked the "Kashmir tradition." There was a period during which Nature's beauty shining, as it does, in its full majesty in the valley had led to the efflorescence of the local creative genius which has left its indelible impress on this country's art and literature. Revitalisation of this tradition should be one of the chief objects of the cultural movement in Kashmir, so that the currents which had once emanated from Kashmir might, to some extent, be made to flow again. It will be a great advantage if the creative genius lying hidden in some corner is spurred into activity by the spark of the revitalised tradition.

A Welcome Move

It is refreshing to learn that a "research unit" for thorough examination of the pattern of education in Greater Bombay's municipal schools has been suggested by the Municipal Commissioner. The scheme is estimated to cost Rupees 22,000 annually. The Municipal Corporation should not hesitate to accord sanction to it, as education under its jurisdiction needs some expert control. It is not known how the research unit is to be constituted and whether the personnel will cover all the subjects of education.

Drawing and music are included in the curriculum of municipal schools, and they are taught in a routine manner. The staff is selected by the educational authorities of the Municipality without the help of experts, and then no machinery is known to have been set to inquire how the subjects of art are taught. The research unit activity in Bombay.

New Festivals

On the calendar of India stands a good number of holidays. The latest additions to it are the Independence and Republic Days. The festivals among the holidays have a strong appeal to the people. The religious fervour carried by them has inspired the people to sing, dance and express themselves artistically. Certain mass-celebrations are known for their art-programme which mark assertion, by the people from year to year, of their faith in religious beliefs.

But the people have now to be trained to shift their enthusiasm from religion to politics. The Independence and Republic Days have great political significance. Since they mark emancipation of the country from the foreign yoke, they

suggested by the Municipal Commissioner must include experts in drawing and music, if it is expected to carry out thorough examination in the pattern of education. It should also be asked to fix the minimum authentic credentials for appointment of teachers and inspectors.

Education In "Museums"

The United States of America has been punctiliously following the system, devised by it, of organising museums as educational institutions. According to this system, museums are aligned with schools and are so organised as to supplement school education, and to stimulate the budding talent for art to shine out. In some museums, children are given lessons in history, different arts and art appreciation. Teachers work in co-operation with curators in imparting to children, museum education which also includes music and drama.

The advantages of museum education particularly to children are too obvious to be missed by any broad-minded educationist. In India, there is an increasing demand for museums which are springing up at random or without a scheme. The emphasis is laid on "collection and display" and not on "education", and consequently museums have come to be regarded as store-houses of antiquities to be looked at from a distance. Since schemes for reorganisation of education are being worked out, museums wherever they happen to be located must be set on an educational footing. Children will be pleased to take to museum education as it is likely to reduce the burden of books and cramming.

Art Goes North

Bombay is expanding northwards. Art is still considered by the West End coteries of the South as their own privilege. There is no scheme for decentralisation of the art activity as there is no plan for proper civic organisation. In spite of this, the North of Bombay has begun to get something of art through the activities of private art classes in Dadar, Matunga and Bandra.

During Diwali holidays, the Rajaram Fine Art Institute of Matunga happened to organise its annual exhibition which gave a creditable account of the training imparted by it. This function was followed by another exhibition which was organised by the Bandra Art School at Bandra. This new institution has made good progress within a short time. Both the exhibitions and inaugural functions had received a warm response from the localities concerned. They indicated that the people are deeply interested in art. It is hoped that private art classes will receive liberal public support which they need and deserve. The exhibitions held in Matunga and Bandra marked a welcome step to set to inquire how the subjects of art are taught. The research unit activity in Bombay.

In The Battle Of Hemline

NEW YORK. (INS).

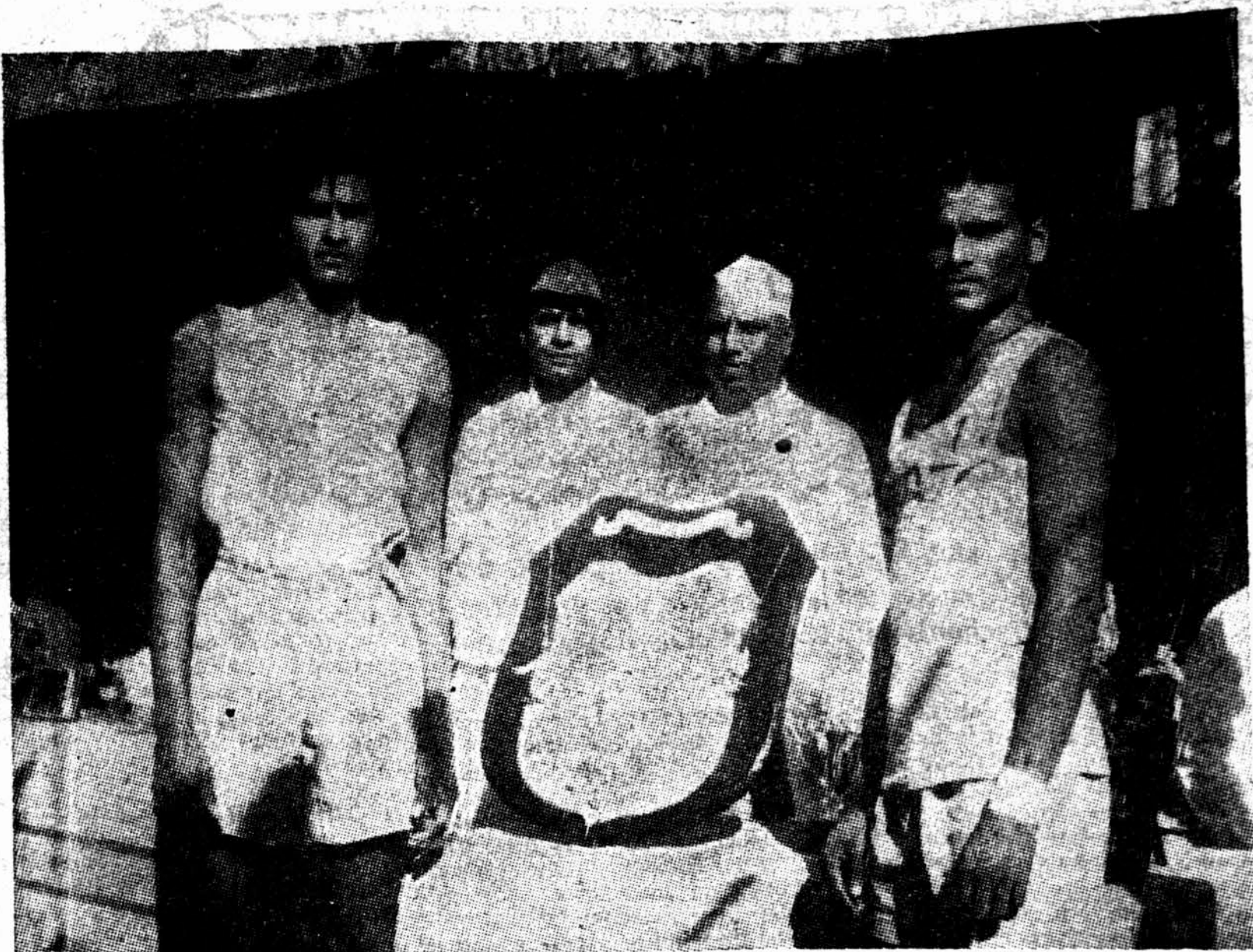
ENGLAND'S brightest, youngest designer, John Cavanagh, recently showed his first collection for American women—and, just tentatively, added fuel to the fiery hemline tizzy.

Cavanagh, whose fabulously-priced clothes will be sold custom-order in New York, presented skirts that ranged from eight to 10 inches from the floor. In other words, his hemlines were closer to the ankle than to the knee.

The conservative hemline look, diametrically opposite to Christian Dior's almost-knee-length shortness, was only one facet of Cavanagh's expertly tailored group of dresses, suits and coats.



By G. L. Sirsat of Bandra School of Arts.



Opening of the sport at Dadar by Mr. Y. Chawan, Minister for Civil Supplies. Photo shows captains of the opening team. (L-R) Captain Niwruhi Garao, Peter Alvarres, Mr. Chawan and Captain Santaram Patkar.

Elizabeth Taylor's Own Story

(Continued from Page 7 Col. 5)

ded a pre-wedding party there for Jane Powell. Dates were afternoon affairs, many parties at my home—all of us, Mother, Dad, Howard and I love people, and our house was a gathering for all ages. Roddy MacDowall was the Barbecue King of our crowd and named official chef at most of the parties.

I remember the big thrill for both Jane and me when, for a magazine layout, we were invited to Robert Stack's to an afternoon garden party. We both had a crush in him—had had even since A DATE WITH JUDY. He was wonderful to us, but when the photographers left, he did too—for a date with his own girl!

Movie Star

So you can imagine how excited I was when Mother and I were called into the executive building to be told that I was to have the co-starring role in CONSPIRATOR, opposite Robert Taylor!

The only thing I could think of to say was:

"But I still have to go to school."

"And I did, too. 'Andy,' that's Miss Anderson, sailed to Europe with us.... CONSPIRATOR was to be filmed in England. Even though this was my nineteenth crossing it was like none of the others. I was returning to England a movie star!

The night I'll never forget was when Bob and I were introduced to the Queen of England at the Royal Command Performance. I thought I'd just about die—having to get out in front of royalty to make a speech. If it hadn't been for Myrna Loy, maybe I would have. She was wonderful—practically held me up.

Another great moment was visiting Rottingdean, near the Channel, and discovering the home of Enid Bagnold who wrote "National Velvet". She was in South Africa but we had a wonderful visit with her son—and I spent two days riding over the downs where Velvet was supposed to have lived.

My life is just full of horses! Back again in Hollywood, I was in a whirl.

With the help of three-inch French heels, I stood close to 5 feet 4 inches and I no longer was "Little Lizzie."

I have Bob Taylor to thank for that—the prestige of a romantic role opposite Bob certainly helped me grow up. So did Jane Powell.

Janie announced her engagement to Geary Steffen and asked me to be one of the bridesmaids at her wedding.

Well, when your best chum is old enough to get married, you're not such a youngster, either.

This was a wonderful time for me—parties, telephone calls, dates, attention, graduation from high school, my eighteenth birthday and love.

Yes, I was in love. Nicky Hilton and I, after a whirlwind courtship, were married on May 6, 1950. We went to Europe on our honeymoon. Everything was like a fairy tale—everything except the ending. We didn't live happily ever after. Both of us were too young to face the responsibility that was ours. Neither one was ready for marriage.

I was very, very unhappy. And, I am sure, so was Nicky.

Our friends were wonderful to both of us, but friends cannot keep a marriage together. We separated and were divorced a year after our marriage.

Never was I so thankful for my work. I had made FATHER OF THE BRIDE, followed by FATHER'S LITTLE DIVIDEND, then A PLACE IN THE SUN and LOVE IS BETTER THAN EVER (title for Great Britain: "THE LIGHT FANTASTIC").

Next came IVANHOE and a return to England, once again to co-star with Robert Taylor. Only this time my eyes were too filled with unhappiness to see the beauty of the England I always loved.

Bob was wonderful to me. So was everyone. Then I met a British star. His understanding, warmth and sensitive humour made me open my eyes to the wonders of life that lay ahead for me.

He's Michael Wilding, my husband. He was only my friend, then.

After IVANHOE I returned to Hollywood and a few months later so did Mike. He came to co-star with Greer Garson in THE LAW AND THE LADY.

We had such good times together. Through Mike I met Jean Simmons and Stewart Granger. Jean is one of the dearest girls I have ever known and "Jimmy," as we all call Granger, is just as fascinating off the screen as he is on.

After the film, Michael had to return to England. And before long, I did, too. This time, for our marriage, February 21, 1952, just six days before my twentieth birthday.

It was a very quiet, simple affair (I'm ignoring the newspaper headlines) and we honeymooned for four unforgettable months. We went to the French Alps where the only English speaking people we met ran the hotel. It was beautiful. There was snow twelve feet deep

everywhere, but the temperature was around 90 degrees (editor's note Fahrenheit). Everybody skied in bathing suits! It was very cold at night, however. But with the white snow, bright sunlight and clear blue skies, it was just like a Maxwell Parrish painting.

My Own Home

Our hotel rooms had a little balcony and we used to have our meals out there overlooking the white whiskered mountains.

Back in London, we had a small apartment and for the first time in my life I was in charge of my own home. This is a wonderful experience for any woman. Doubly so for me who had always been, just a girl.

Unlike the movies, Paradise, in real life, is interrupted. I had to return to Hollywood before Mike. My picture THE GIRL WHO HAD EVERYTHING was ready to start. Mike still had business to complete in England. He stayed.

When I first learned I had to return alone, I started to cry, but stopped before even Mike saw the first tear. No return to childhood, I told myself.

I'm so glad, for as soon as I did get back I learned the most exciting news in the life of any woman. I was going to have a baby.

Mike and I did nothing but cross wires over the Atlantic. While he was concluding his business overseas, I was out house hunting but Mike arrived before I could find anything and the two of us lived in my tiny "bachelor" Westwood apartment.

Today we have our own home high in the hills overlooking Beverly. It isn't a very large house, although it rables about and takes up most of the small mesa which is our "land."

We haven't much furniture as yet, but we do have the most wonderful ash-paneelling in both the living and dining rooms. Our bedroom is completely furnished and so is our other bedroom—the nursery.

For now we're the parents of a small son—Michael Howard, born January 6th, 1953.

We're a family.

Taking care of my baby, watching the miracle of growth even in so small a mite as a few months old infant is all-absorbing.

His first outing was into the nearby country I had to introduce him to King Charles. They approve of each other.

Now I am back at the studio for a new film. Michael, too, is busy working in TORCH SONG. We are both under contract to M-G-M, so won't have to face separation. We can stay together as a unit at home and at work.

So here I am, Elizabeth Taylor today with my pretty home, my miniature menagerie, my two Mikes and a new film titled: RHAPSODY

DRAVIDASTAN MYTH BLOWN UP

(Continued from page 4, Col. 5)

Brahmins should nurse any animosity against each other in a democratic political set-up such as that we have today in the country. They can always live like brothers, and there should never be any reason why social dividing lines should make their life unhappy. The Brahmin was considered superior according to religious sanction, only. But, most Brahmins have changed, and it is only a question of time they would be completely different. The educated Brahmin has self-esteem and of course, every man should have it; but then, he is a good mixer. He has intellect and practical wisdom.

Once, they were victimized by the Non-Brahmins in government service, college admissions and the like, on the basis of the communal ratio, they sought out separate and suitable avenues for themselves. They entered new spheres like Commerce and Industry and thrived, because, they had the brains, the capacity and persevering quality.

But for such qualities in them, how could they have produced men of rare genius in different spheres like Rajaji, Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer, Dr. C. V. Raman, Dr. Radhakrishnan, and Dr. K. S. Krishnan? Against so many of them, there is only a single eminent non-Brahmin of parts in Sir A. L. Mudaliar who is a great doctor and educationist.

Live And Let Live

There is no longer any good purpose in prolonging the nasty Non-Brahmin vs. Brahmin controversy in South India. The hatchet should be buried, and forgotten once and for all. Both are inter-dependent people. The Southerners form a single unit as far as their manner of living is, and therefore, there cannot be any room for division. Those who exploit this controversy do no good either to the Brahmin or the Non-Brahmin.

The controversy, however, seems to be kept on by wily Non-Brahmin politicians for their own game in public life. Communalism should go, and we in the South should build up more solidarity amongst ourselves on healthy lines, for the good of the State and the people. At the same time, we must primarily bear in mind the 'Unity of India' and consider ourselves as Indians first and Indians last.

When Gandhiji toured South India in the autumn of 1927, he studied this peculiar controversy in an unbiased spirit and subsequently wrote in the Young India a very thoughtful article. He said:

"I have, for both the parties, two counsels of perfection which I lay before you. To the Brahmin I will say: 'Seeing that you are repositories of all knowledge and embodiments of sacrifice and that you have chosen the life of mendicacy give up all that the Non-Brahmin wants, and be satisfied with that they may leave for you.' To the Non-Brahmin, I say: 'Seeing that you have numbers on your side, seeing that you have wealth on your side, what is it that you are worrying about?'"

I do not know how both the interests had taken to that sagely counsel! When Dasabandhu C. R. Das was down in South India in 1922, he too was somewhat eager to study the problem and reach a solution, if ever he could. He held a conference for the purpose at the residence of the late Dr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, but no tangible results emerged. The reason was plain. There was, in fact, no serious Brahmin-Non-Brahmin problem which merited any elaborate discussion, even at that time! Still, four years ago, Dr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, delivering the Convocation Address of the Madras University stated that the question was growing from bad to worse, and it was high time that something was done to solve it, in all earnestness.

He suggested that representatives of both the interests should sit at a Round-Table Conference and thrash out their points of differences, so that the fair-name of the

Madras State be saved at least for the future. Neither the Brahmin nor the Non-Brahmin ever took Mudaliar's suggestion in any seriousness, because the problem did not warrant any such elaborate consideration!

Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer, in 1940, told his community folk: "for you to keep aloof self-complacent, self-restrained, and self-sufficient. Why should we rely on others for things we can do ourselves in conjoint action? There are many problems, economical, spiritual, intellectual before the community. The Brahmin, in so far as he considers himself superior is doing himself no good. We have no right to regard ourselves as superior to any other community."

If you do not raise these issues there must and will come a time when the Brahmin will be searched for, when his services are needed, provided he remains that culture-moral, spiritual, inspirational and emotional which is his heritage. So, wait for the time when you are called to do not rush in when you are not wanted."

Well, the advice had been generally followed. Today, the Brahmin in the Tamil State go their own way, minding their business, unmolested with the adverse remarks of the emerge from Non-Brahmin communalist leaders. But, the communalists among Non-Brahmins still groping in the dark, have very much changed at all, for all practical purposes, appearing kind of misfit in the modern Indian Society.

Britain Makes Move Of Her Land

(Continued from page 30, Col. 5) and the workers came out for their work aprons for a period and they sang hymns and folk songs. It was the most beautiful singing we ever heard of everyone singing in beautiful harmony—and many people in group had tears in their eyes.

For France, the highlight of the trip was a visit to headquarters just outside Paris where we met General Alfred Gruenther.

We were very proud Gen. Gruenther, as you know, comes from Nebraska. He was very friendly and nice, and he plained to us what the troops were doing here.

Changed Outlook

I, for one, came away with an entirely different opinion of the military situation in Europe. I feel it's in good hands.

I know that before I came here, I—like a lot of folks in my county—felt we should get out of Europe and go home.

I don't think so now. I should stay in Germany for a while yet. We don't see out, not with the menace like it is. We can't walk around ourselves and our back on Europe. The ocean isn't that big any more.

Everywhere we went in Europe people went out of their way to be kind to us, and to make us feel at home. In only one place we gave the Europeans the hospitality when they visit us.

Back home, we just don't know about Europe. I was no better than the rest, but I know better now. Seeing Europe like this makes me come back again one day and some more.

We must extend hands across the great sea and be friends. Free people have got to stick together. We Americans are better than other folks, just people wherever you find them.

A Short Story

By G. O. D'Abreo

THE SHADOW

THE patient, reclining on a comfortable divan, turned her head and took a fleeting glimpse of the hunched figure seated close to the table. The silence of the examination room, together with the imposed gloom, added more to the chill tensivity of the atmosphere. She palpitated heavily in direct contrast to her relaxed shape-ly figure.

"I hope, doctor," she broke the spell, "you'll tell me everything." Dr. Jordan, well-known psychoanalyst and the doyen of his profession, looked up from the sheaf of papers he happened to be studying and turned to his comely patient. He switched off the table lamp and got up, gingerly strolling towards the shuttered windows and on opening them, the rays of the morning streamed in to illuminate the airy room. He turned on the oscillating fan, took his seat and then faced his patient again.

That she was nervous was evident in the manner she entwined the end of her dainty handkerchief round her manicured forefinger. A bright smile lit his face as he watched her with a paternal interest.

"There isn't anything wrong with you," he answered breezily and his face wreathed into a smile of assurance.

She heaved a sigh of relief. "Are you sure, doctor?" she asked again. "I'm rather worried, you know."

He picked up the sheaf of papers and other paraphernalia. "According to your cardiac test, your heart is perfectly sound," he replied reassuringly, "and according to the various reports I have here of the medical specialist, there is nothing radically wrong with you. Your blood test is perfect, except..."

"Except?" she repeated. "I'm not so sure of it," she replied enigmatically, "in a day or two I'll let you know."

"I hope it isn't serious," she said, waveringly.

Dr. Jordan looked up from his table and gazed into her eyes, probing hers with all the earnestness at his command.

"The mind is a wonderful, complicated piece of mechanism," he explained, "at times it creates wonders and at times it could be a devil's workshop. Most of the ills people suffer from are not due to disorders or diseases of the body. The mind can be blamed for the major part of those ills. Just keep calm and cool. You'll be fine, I promise you. Come again the day after tomorrow."

He rose from his chair and shook her hand, ringing the bell at the same time. A door, leading into the adjoining reception room, opened and his able young assistant entered.

"Hello, darling!" he addressed her familiarly. "I hope you're feeling better?"

"Of course, she is," Dr. Jordan barged in jovially, winking significantly at his assistant.

"Thanks, doctor!" the young man nodded his head approvingly and gently led the young lady out.

Dr. Jordan smiled after them, reflected for a few moments and began to pore over her papers again. He was joined a few minutes later by his assistant and waited for his junior to speak.

"What is your opinion, doctor?" his assistant, Dr. Pratt, queried. "Nothing serious," the eminent psychoanalyst revealed. "Your wife appears to be perfectly normal and healthy."

"Then how do you account for her condition?" a puzzled look crossed the young man's face.

Dr. Jordan proceeded to explain: "The adjustment in married life is met with fear. This, perhaps, has its roots from the wrong type of education which she may have received from her parents. You have told me that her parents are very orthodox-minded. In people of this category it is not uncommon to find a taboo being placed on anything connected with

sex. That, in my opinion, may be due to her mother."

Dr. Pratt was perplexed. "This is all so confusing, doctor," he said, "I can't understand it."

"Quite natural," his senior reiterated, "we should, also, not fail to examine the possibility that her mother might have been more than an adversary—in fact veritable institution a complete institute called 'Mother'—a dynamic force motivated by a fanatic love which robs the object it loves most of its independence and freedom so that it could keep it forever. This has given birth to fears. It might mean a kind of dread, anxiety; reverence, especially for God; fright, alarm, dismay, consternation, terror, awe and uncertainty. At this stage it is difficult for me to determine exactly what is wrong and effect a cure. Very soon, I assure you, I hope to put things in order. Does that satisfy you?"

He stretched his hand out and the other gripped it warmly.

"I'm deeply indebted to you, doctor," he murmured gratefully.

"Not at all, my boy!" Dr. Jordan acknowledged and dismissed him with a courteous wave of his hand. As a matter of fact, he was puzzled. The matter troubled him all day, even when he was at home that night.

As he lay on the bed, groping for the answer, he soon dropped off into a restless slumber. The shadows, like phantom figures, flitted from corner to corner. The moon, covered by a heavy fleet of clouds, darkened the land with an opaque light.

Dr. Jordan tossed restlessly. His mind, disturbed with the events of his exacting profession, became a running picture of strange sub-conscious sequences. He perspired profusely and his breath was heavy and forced. His tired mind, along with his deep concentration, had released forces of retaliation. A long and fearful stillness prevailed, broken occasionally by the sound of crickets and other creatures of the night. There was an air of expectancy—of something stalking on tip-toe in the pale shadows of the greying moonlight.

The branches of the trees, swaying gently to the tune of the wind, began to cast shadows, in all their grotesque antics, against the walls of his bedroom. He turned to his side and lay still for sometime, only to go over on his back again. He gnashed his teeth and started mumbling to himself. The clock on the wall ticked away the time in perfect rhythm to the swing of the pendulum. As the hands reached the point of twelve it struck the hour in ominous tones...

One... two... three... four five... six... seven... eight... Dr. Jordan stirred again as the loud, sonorous tone of the clock struck the hour... nine... ten... eleven... twelve. At the last stroke he twisted, almost in contortion, as he took in deep gushes of wind.

He twisted again on his back, pantingly, as globules of perspiration trickled down his neck. His bed-sheet was nearly soaked and with a great effort opened his eyes, shuddering at the spectacle which appeared before him. It was there, staring down at him with all the malice and hate of a supernatural ghoul. The dark cloak which it wore, fluttered about eerily and the hands, lean and withered, made fearful gestures—as if beckoning him to ap-

proach his impending doom.

Dr. Jordan lay paralysed and speechless. He felt as if a long needle had impaled him from sacrum to occiput. His body and limbs were cold as ice and no power of will, at that dreadful moment, could have galvanised them into action. His mind was numb, thought stood still—only the realisation of that spine-chilling monster dominated his faculties. His eyes, as if hypnotised, were glued on the awesome, menacing spectre.

He dreaded, with what dormant sense that was left in him, the approach of that fearful spirit of the netherworld. He was frightened. He could not budge an inch and shivered to a point where he felt he was being garrotted by his own collar. Terror struck him and he appeared like one petrified. Awe and uncertainty gave rise to an incredulosity he could not fathom. He saw the phantom change the manner of its gestures.

The thing seemed to grow larger and larger like a giant as dark clouds crossed under the light of the luminous moon. There was some thing nebulous about this creature the way it changed into more frightful shapes and sizes... the almost uncanny way it dissolved itself to reappear again.

Never in his life had he experienced such a bizarre phenomena. It had upset the whole balance of his mind. Due to long years of practice in his profession and the nature of his work and study, he was naturally accustomed to view things in a light different from the average intellectual. This changed, in that benumbed state of his mind, his whole view. The ungodly sight before him confirmed that thought. He appeared like one converted to a new faith, due to which he had to alter the whole course of his life.

The sepulchral silence of the bedroom, along with this ghastly catastrophe, gripped him in uncontrollable fear. In desperation he made a last bid to regain control of himself. He summoned the last ounce of his strength and will—something like a struggle of mind over matter—and tried to turn his head away from the frightful and ugly object. Its savage and pithecanthropoid visage held his gaze.

Slowly and painfully, his eyes moved first. The first thing he saw was a rack on which a hat, an overcoat and an umbrella were placed. All of a sudden, through the association of ideas, he connected it with the frightful spectre. Its shadows, playing on the walls, had created the illusion. Fear left him miraculously and he began to look studiously at both the objects. As the understanding dawned on him, he began to laugh aloud to himself. It had answered a whole tumult of questions with staggering simplicity. He thought of Dr. Pratt and his wife and he smiled with satisfaction. He turned over to his side relaxed, and fell into a deep, undisturbed slumber.

Dr. Jordan rose in a buoyant mood the next morning and at his office, a few hours later, he had summoned his assistant into his private office.

"My dear Pratt," he opened the ball cheerily. "I am now thoroughly convinced that the conflict your wife has been experiencing is certainly not due to fear in any form. The explanation came to me in a hallucination last night when I was in bed. It was a matter of cause and effect. It is indeed stranger than fiction how ideas originate at times!"

The young, newly-wed doctor looked across the table and steadily held the gaze of his senior.

"I have, therefore, ruled out—with reason—the possibility of fear in any form," he heard his senior continue, "and I have arrived to a conclusion which might stagger you. Have you ever tried to adjust yourself to a wedded life?"



Pushpa Nayak and Chitra playnig "Ras" in the Meerabai Dance Ballet staged at the eighth anniversary of the Bha-ratiya Kala Mandal at Matunga.

Dr. Pratt shook his head dejectedly

bright sunlight as he strolled down the side-walks towards home.

Dr. Jordan scowled and banged his hand on the table forcefully. It was the expression of a man not given to venting his feelings even on provocation.

"Your wife, my dear Pratt," he controlled his temper admirably, "is suffering from a peculiar sub-conscious trait, which is, in truth, quite normal in a healthy woman. She cannot respond if your attitude is that of passivity. As this desire for domination is not openly expressed—it is dormant—she cannot, naturally, suggest the method of treatment she requires sub-consciously. Taking into consideration that Man is the aggressor, I am, therefore, coming to the point. Of course, there are two sides to this story. Yours is the weakest. You have placed the object of your love on a pedestal..."

"Then is my attitude towards my wife abnormal?" the young doctor interrupted in bewilderment.

"Why not ask if it is normal? Why abnormal?" his senior asked significantly. "Since human beings cannot harmonise, as in thought and action, on what is NORMAL, we can't clarify in outline and character ABNORMAL. In your case it is simply your assertion which is at fault. Remember, parlour-room manners are not required in milady's bedroom. Carried too far it becomes incompatibility at its worst, born of ignorance at its lowest."

Millions of grey cells exploded within him. His eardrums reverberated with a thousand accusations. It produced the cracked-foghorn cadence in which an answering voice screamed: "PHYSICIAN HEAL YOURSELF!" Dr. Pratt's carriage had fallen. He was caught in the maelstrom of an inner conflict out of which he had to extricate himself. He had risen on leaden feet and Dr. Jordan's lips parted into a smile of understanding as he watched him make an unceremonious exit. Once outside, Dr. Pratt was oblivious to the morning air and the

"Darling!" his wife greeted him as he surprised her in her room and closed the door. "What brought you home so early?"

"Can't a man have privacy in his own home?" he asked in answer.

He gazed at her fondly, a mischievous smile playing round the corners of his lips. He took in every detail. The lithe, well-rounded figure which curved to an appealing waistline and the sculptured waves of her curly head caught his attention.

"Don't stare at me so strangely!" he heard her say admonishingly, "and you haven't answered my questions yet!"

"You...!" that was all he said as he took her in his arms.

She struggled feebly, and with her small fists began to pound his face. In fact, she was inwardly pleased and giggled when, a little while later, he released her abruptly and fled into his room.

Dr. Pratt flung himself down on the bed and buried his head under the pillow. Strange morbid thoughts preyed on him and soon he fell into a state of semi-consciousness. The awareness of his wife's presence a few minutes later brought him down to earth. She removed the pillow and he felt greatly exhilarated as she ran soft fingers through his dishevelled hair. She drew inexorably closer.

She found a man with a peculiar code of personal behaviour against which her coquetry had availed nothing. Because he had clearly showed that he did not want her he had made himself more desirable in her eyes.

"Oh, John, darling!" she cried softly and he caught her in his arms.

The shadow had fled. As if he had exorcised an evil spirit, Dr. Pratt felt that he had driven it off for good. Something within him broke into a song of triumph.

He had, in that moment of exultation, learnt the truth that he should have been the patient of Dr. Jordan and not his wife.

NOVEL CURE FOR ULCERS

NEW YORK, (INS).

A NEAT, well-planned closet can save you ulcers, make you cheerful in the morning—and is easy to achieve.

That's the opinion of Sherle and Rose Wagner, a young husband-and-wife decorating team that specializes in "closet engineering."

The Wagners, operating from their New York "closet salon", have remodelled closets for movie stars, maharajahs and folks who'd rather hire decorators than do it themselves.

But the Wagners maintain anyone with a sewing machine and determination can turn the average closet into wardrobe dream.

"The average closet is a deep, dark hole," Wagner said. "It's got one rod across, two shelves above the rod, no light—and is guaranteed to provide an ulcer. Nobody can reach the top shelf, there's never enough room, and you can't see your clothes anyhow."

Thrills Of A Panther Hunt

TRUE TO TYPE

SHIKARI'S STORY OF BAGGING GAME NEAR MEERUT

NAWKAR RELATES IN THE "WILD WORLD MAGAZINE" THE FOLLOWING AMUSING STORY OF A GREEN-HORN'S FIRST GAME EXPEDITION NEAR MEERUT JUNGLES. AT ONE STAGE THE SHIKARIS SUSPECTED THE "BONA FIDES" OF THE VILLAGERS AND THOUGHT THAT THE PUG-MARKS OF THE WILD ANIMAL WERE FRADULENTLY PLANTED ON THEM. THE STORY INCIDENTALLY SHOWS THE BIG PART THE "BEARER" PLAYS IN BIG GAME HUNT.

"I SHAN'T want my pistol, Ali Mier". "But the 'Sahib' is going to shoot panther; he had better take it."

"I've got my gun and rifle; why should I also need a pistol?"

"Even so, it is better to take it."

As every Sahib knows, it is quite impossible to get your own way with an Indian "bearer" who has your interests at heart, so the revolverholster was duly strapped round my waist.

It was 1938, and my friend—an Army officer—and I, intent upon big-game hunting, had spent the day supervising the digging of holes big enough to stand in comfortably. These were excavated in rising ground, whence one had a good view of the ground in front through a loophole in the movable covers of the pits, primitive constructions of cane and grass. An hour's haggling with the people of the nearby village had reduced the price of a goat from twenty to six rupees.

This unfortunate animal was to act as live bait, tied up near our rifle-pits with a line fastened to its leg.

My partner was reputed, in his own mess, to be a great 'shikari' (hunter), being credited with the slaying of numerous tiger, panther, and leopard. I was a sailor, as green as grass so far as big game was concerned; my own bag to date consisted of two rabbits and one crow shot on the family farm back in England. For this reason I was greatly excited at the prospect of bagging panther on my first outing in India.

A taxi had brought us out from Meerut to the nearest rest-house to the selected spot; then, as we had to travel another six miles, we hired a bullock-cart from the village.

Picking a camping-place about ten minutes' walk from our rifle-pits, we erected our tents while the faithful Ali Mier set about preparing some food. The bullock-cart driver was then dismissed, being instructed to return the following morning to pick up the panther (or panthers) and our kit. He acknowledged these orders with a movement of the head and a wide grin; somehow I got the idea he rather doubted the success of our expedition.

Panther's Pug-Marks

Actually, we had taken a good deal of trouble in planning our excursion. Ali Mier had been scouting round for a couple of days, making careful inquiries as to the prospects for game. He returned with the information that this particular village had been visited by a big panther on three successive nights; he had himself inspected the animal's pug-marks, and believed the story to be perfectly true.

No panther had ever been shot in the neighbourhood previously, the people declared; Ali Mier considered the area looked very promising.

Trudging out to the rifle-pits, we deposited our weapons in our respective holes, which were a considerable distance apart. The guns were loaded with one barrel of buckshot and one lethal ball; the rifles were both .375; and my revolver was a huge Colt .45. Surveying our armoury, I felt reassured; we were at least armed to the teeth.

At this juncture we discovered

we had forgotten to bring our torches with us, so Ali Mier was sent back to the camp to fetch them. Soon afterwards the villagers arrived with the luckless goat, which they proceeded to tie up in the open. While they were thus engaged one of the party remarked that the animal was well accustomed to the procedure, having figured as a lure on many occasions.

Remembering their previous statements, my friend Brown immediately became suspicious. How could this be, he demanded, seeing that, according to them, no 'Sahib' had been after panther in this neighbourhood before? The villagers looked rather startled, but after a moment's hesitation their spokesman replied that he had made a foolish mistake; it was not this goat which had experience, but its brother in another village! The explanation struck my companion as altogether too thin, and forthwith he exploded.

"You are liars!" he cried, angrily. "I don't believe there's been a panther here at all!"

"Sahib!" they protested. "You yourself saw the pug-marks all over the ground, and last night the panther came again and carried off one of our goats!"

"I don't believe you!" growled Brown. "You made those pug-marks yourselves, just to deceive us!"

Haggling With Villagers

This suggestion shocked the villagers to the core; they vowed that, although poor men, they were nevertheless scrupulously honest, and would neither lie nor make imitation pug-marks with the object of deceiving the 'Sahibs.' If Brown would only have a little patience they were convinced he would soon receive proof that a big panther did indeed haunt the area.

In the end my companion simmered down and agreed to carry on with the hunt. If nothing happened within six hours, however, he declared that he would blow his whistle as a signal that hostilities were at an end. And if we hadn't seen the big beast by the time that period elapsed, then the villagers could prepare for storms!

When the party had disappeared the pair of us separated and took up position in our respective pits, with the covers drawn into place over our heads. Silence settled over the clearing.

I had my gun pointing out through the loophole covering the side of the pit. At first the goat indulged in a little plaintive bleating, but it soon gave this up and composed itself to sleep. It struck me that, in spite of the villagers' statements, the animal probably had figured in similar experiences on previous occasions.

The surrounding jungle was deathly still, and after a time, my excitement having subsided, I began to get distinctly bored; I hadn't imagined big-game hunting to be anything like this. To console myself I took an occasional nip from my flask.

Suddenly I heard rustling and instantly grabbed my gun, ready to squeeze the trigger directly the panther came into view. But it was only the goat moving about;

possibly, I thought, the poor beast was just as bored as myself.

Hours passed, I became chilled and stiff, but nothing whatever happened. I should have liked to hail Brown and ask what he thought about things, but realized that absolute silence was essential lest our quarry should be scared off. Then, without warning, I heard more rustling and peered intently into the darkness, my heart thumping behind my ribs. This time, I decided, the noise did not come from the goat. Straining my eyes through the gloom, I made out a pair of luminous eyes well to the right of the bait on the very edge of the clearing. As they moved away I thought I could detect the shadowy form of some small creature slinking furtively through the undergrowth. I took another nip from my flask; I felt I needed it.

Shrill Whistle

As time passed, and nothing occurred, I gradually arrived at the conclusion that Brown and I had been swindled. There was no panther in the neighbourhood, and probably never had been; the cunning villagers had concocted their story and faked the pug-marks in order to make money out of us. Ali Mier, of course, would get a "rake-off" for his part in the business. A few rupees meant a great deal to these people; they had doubtless sold the goat again and again to 'Sahibs' from Meerut who fondly imagined themselves to be great 'shikaris'! These supposedly-simple folk, I reflected, had devised quite a profitable racket. Crouched there in my pit, I proceeded to calculate just how much they had already made out of Brown and myself. Six rupees for the goat; ten for the hire of the bullock-cart; eight for the digging of the pits. It wasn't the money that annoyed me, however, but the thought that we had been taken for fools and made to look ridiculous; I pictured the villagers grinning derisively when they arrived in the morning. Bitterly disappointed, I scowled at my gun, pointing out through the loophole; at the rifle, against the side of the hole; and at my pistol—the pistol Ali Mier had insisted upon my taking, although he must have known quite well we were bound on a fruitless errand. I felt particularly incensed with Ali Mier; he had played me false! I would fine him to show my displeasure.

Shivering, I took another pull at my flask. Yes; I would fine the treacherous fellow—fine him a month's pay, just to teach him not to swindle an employer who had always treated him well.

I had just arrived at this decision, considerably helped by the flask, when the sound of a long, shrill whistle from Brown's pit made me start violently. It was the agreed-upon time-signal, and I sighed with heartfelt relief. Taking a cigarette from my case, I put it between my lips, pushed the cover aside, jumped out of the hole, and put my hand into my trouser-pocket in search of my lighter. Then, as I glanced casually around me in the half-light, I suddenly "froze."

Not thirty feet away, with its head on its paws and its great eyes glaring at me, crouched a large animal of a type I had never seen before! Presumably it was a panther, but I didn't know. Anyway, it was obviously bent on mischief—and both my guns were down in the pit! If I made a move towards them the beast would spring at me; if I remained motionless it would probably spring just the same.

I remembered the Colt at my belt; a shot from that might scare the creature away! With feverish haste I dragged it from the open holster and pulled the trigger; I



Even Cheetahs know how to pose. This one in the Zoo amuses spectators by its basket tricks.

can still recall the thunderous crash that followed. Next instant I jumped back into the pit and dragged the cover over my head.

Once in the comparative safety of the hole I grabbed the shot-gun with one hand and the rifle with the other; then I cursed my stupidity and relinquished the rifle. Apparently I had dropped the pistol outside; I couldn't find it anywhere. Then I heard rustling footsteps, and decided that Brown must be approaching. Jumping up, I shouted to him to take cover; there was a big panther lurking somewhere in the clearing.

I fully expected that, on hearing this dire news, my companion would instantly bolt back to the pit, but instead he dragged the cover off my shelter and looked down at me wonderingly.

"What about the panther?" I asked, anxiously. "Did—did you see it?"

"Of course I saw it, you ass!" he retorted. "It's dead!"

"Dead?" I echoed. "You mean those cunning beggars played a trick on us?"

"Of course not, you chump!" he was alive right enough, but he killed it—shot it clean between the eyes!"

"I—I didn't!" I cried, utterly astounded. "I just fired my gun to scare it off till I could get another gun!"

Brown laughed loudly.

Anyway," he told me, "the bullet-hole right between the animal's body and my rifle in the minutes. Come and have a look."

"Is—is it safe?"

"Of course," he snapped impatiently. "The panther's stone dead! Fluke or not, it was a wonder shot."

Brown spoke nothing but the truth; a few seconds later I found myself gazing wonderingly down at a fine panther which two inches measure seven feet two inches overall. Later, before a group of admiring villagers, I posed for a photograph with my rifle in my hand. Before Brown could calmly removed the rifle and placed it with the Colt. Evidently he was a stickler for accuracy.

ARE THESE BIRDMEN

PARIS, (INS).

FONTAINEBLEAU had its freaks lately when an air marshal was picked by the birds, and a staff sergeant by a flight lieutenant.

The Commander of Allied Air Forces Central Europe, Air Chief Marshal Sir Basil Embry, RAF, was startled to see two birds fly through his open office window. One of them perched on the back of his chair, the other on his pen stand.

When he stuck his hand in the direction of the latter, the bird hopped on his finger.

"Everybody knows this is the sanctuary of bird men," murmured one of his aides. "Now even the birds are taking it up!"

Staff Sergeant Clare Gembarosky, on another part of the base, was asked by Canadian Flight Lieutenant John Fontaine of Montreal, to play a card for him as well as her own in the weekly bingo game. The WAF obliged, and Fontaine's card won.

Was Gembarosky surprised? Well, Fontaine was calling the numbers.